



**FOREIGN  
BROADCAST  
INFORMATION  
SERVICE**

# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-91-012  
Thursday  
17 January 1991

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-91-012

### CONTENTS

17 January 1991

**NOTICE TO READERS:** As of 2 January 1991, television sourcelines in the DAILY REPORT will reflect how a station identifies itself. In most cases, this change eliminates the "Television Service" designation in favor of the station identification as broadcast. The presence of a new television sourceline reflects this change in policy, rather than the establishment of a new station or network.

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

#### CENTRAL AFRICA

##### Burundi

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Buyoya, Rwandan President Hold 'Private' Meeting [Kigali Radio] ..... | 1 |
| Hail Peace Initiatives [Bujumbura Radio] .....                        | 1 |

##### Chad

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Vehicles Stolen From Ndjamenan Returned [PANA] ..... | 2 |
| State Security Court Created in Yaounde [PANA] ..... | 2 |

##### Congo

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Brazzaville Airport 'Paralyzed' by Strike [AFP] ..... | 2 |
|---|---|

#### EAST AFRICA

##### Kenya

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Moi Meets With Visiting Rwandan President [KNA] ..... | 3 |
| Kigali Radio Reports Meeting .....                    | 3 |

##### Somalia

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Reconciliation Committee, USC Rebels Meet .....   | 3 |
| Cease-Fire Resolution Adopted [Mogadishu Radio] .....                                       | 3 |
| Information Minister on Resolution [Mogadishu Radio] .....                                  | 3 |
| Both Sides Cited on Fighting, Leaders' Movements<br>[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 15 Jan] ..... | 4 |
| Unidentified Rebels Capture Baidoa Airbase [AFP] .....                                      | 4 |
| Humanitarian Aid Workers Injured in Fighting [AFP] .....                                    | 4 |
| MSF Workers Leave Mogadishu [AFP] .....   | 5 |
| Siad Troops Blamed for Departure [Radio of the Somali National Movement] .....              | 5 |
| MSF Official on Fighting, Siad [AFP] .....  | 5 |

#### REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Government, Parties React To Outbreak of War .....                   | 6 |
| Foreign Minister Botha Comments [Johannesburg TV] .....              | 6 |
| PAC, DP Views [Umtata Radio] .....                                   | 6 |
| Protest Staged at U.S. Consulate [Umtata Radio] .....                | 7 |
| CP Says Should Remain Neutral [Johannesburg Radio] .....             | 7 |
| Mandela, Buthelezi To Meet for Talks 29 Jan [Umtata Radio] .....     | 7 |
| Joint Statement Issued [SAPA] .....                                  | 7 |
| Expert Says Gulf Crisis Hurting Economies [Johannesburg Radio] ..... | 8 |
| SAA Tightens Airport Security at Home, Abroad [SAPA] .....           | 8 |

|  |    |
|--|----|
| ANC's Tambo, Mandela Speak on 79th Anniversary [Addis Ababa Radio Freedom] | 8  |
| ANC Radio Comments on Sebokeng 'Massacre' [Addis Ababa Radio Freedom]      | 12 |
| Further Reportage on Unrest, Fighting in Bop                               | 13 |
| Refugees Claim Two Killed [Johannesburg TV]                                | 13 |
| CAST Holds Government Responsible [SAPA]                                   | 13 |
| 17 Jan Press Review of Current Issues, Problems [THE STAR, etc.]           | 14 |

## SOUTHERN AFRICA

### Angola

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Savimbi Wants Meeting in Africa With Dos Santos [Libreville Africa No. 1]   | 15 |
| FAPLA, State Security Kidnapping Youths [Voice of the Black Cockerel]       | 15 |
| FAPLA Soldiers Looting, Confiscating Food [Voice of the Black Cockerel]     | 15 |
| FAPLA Troops Kill 8 Civilians in Huila [Voice of the Black Cockerel]        | 15 |
| FAPLA Forces Kill Three UNITA 'Rebels' [ANGOP]                              | 16 |
| FAPLA Troops Increase Looting in Benguela [Voice of the Black Cockerel]     | 16 |
| 7 Killed in 'Planned' Road Accident in Luanda [Voice of the Black Cockerel] | 16 |
| 2 'Massacred' by MPLA Secret Police in Bie [KUP]                            | 16 |
| Clashes Among MPLA Troops on Increase in Luena [KUP]                        | 16 |
| Government Accuses UNITA of Nationwide Attacks [Johannesburg International] | 17 |
| Official Discusses UNITA Broadcast Facilities [Johannesburg International]  | 17 |
| Textile Workers Strike Over Salary Arrears [ANGOP]                          | 17 |
| *Exiled Political Parties Await Return [Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS 7 Dec]    | 17 |
| *Trade Figures With Argentina Revealed [JORNAL DE ANGOLA 8 Nov]             | 18 |
| *New Cuban Firm Seeks To Establish Presence [JORNAL DE ANGOLA 13 Nov]       | 19 |
| *Kimbanguist Church Leader Meets Dos Santos [JORNAL DE ANGOLA 9 Nov]        | 19 |
| *Official Addresses Northern Front Troops [JORNAL DE ANGOLA 13 Nov]         | 19 |
| *Minister Addresses Oil Workers on Reforms [JORNAL DE ANGOLA 8 Nov]         | 20 |
| *Lunda-Norte Fights Against Black Market [JORNAL DE ANGOLA 20 Nov]          | 21 |
| *Prices in Malanje Markets Skyrocketing [JORNAL DE ANGOLA 9 Nov]            | 21 |

### Botswana

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Ministry To Suspend Southern Okavango Project [Gaborone Radio] | 21 |
|--|----|

### Lesotho

|   |    |
|---|----|
| *Preparations Underway To Build Katse Dam                     | 22 |
| *Benefits for South Africa [Cape Town THE ARGUS 8 Nov]        | 22 |
| *Details of Project [Cape Town THE ARGUS 8 Nov]               | 22 |
| *Dam To Alleviate Poverty [Durban THE DAILY NEWS 13 Nov]      | 24 |
| *Water Supply for South Africa [Durban THE DAILY NEWS 13 Nov] | 24 |

### Mozambique

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Renamo Attack Allegedly Violation of Rome Accord [Maputo Radio]                    | 25 |
| Emergency Situation Worsens [Maputo Radio]   | 25 |
| Further on Return of Students From Cuba  | 25 |
| Two Commissions To Oversee [Maputo Radio]  | 25 |
| State Reduces Student Support [Maputo Radio]                                       | 26 |
| Some Students To Stand Trial [London International]                                | 26 |
| Military Verification Meetings Under Way [Maputo Radio]                            | 26 |
| Italian Envoy on Meeting [Maputo Radio]  | 26 |
| Chissano Receives Herman Cohen in Xai-xai [Maputo Radio]                           | 27 |
| *Italy Finances Projects in Homoine, Maputo [NOTICIAS 23 Nov]                      | 27 |
| *Opposition Member Describes Frelimo's Evolution [Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS 7 Dec] | 27 |
| *Economic Life, Refugees Return to Angonia [NOTICIAS 22 Nov]                       | 28 |
| *Inadequate Food Supply to FAM in Nampula [NOTICIAS 23 Nov]                        | 30 |
| *Nampula Facing Imminent Deforestation [NOTICIAS 22 Nov]                           | 30 |
| *Hybrid Coconut Palms Flourish in Zambezia [NOTICIAS 9 Nov]                        | 31 |

**Namibia**

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Officials Arrested for Issuing False Passports [SAPA] ..... | 31 |
|---|----|

**Swaziland**

|  |    |
|--|----|
| National University Reopens, Council Suspended [Johannesburg Interational] ..... | 32 |
|--|----|

**Zambia**

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Mandela Arrives for Talks With ANC Leaders [Umtata Radio] .....            | 32 |
| Union Rejects Plan To Cut Civil Service [Johannesburg International] ..... | 32 |

**Zimbabwe**

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Mugabe Abandons Idea of One-Party State [Johannesburg International] .....                | 32 |
| MNR Commitment to Mozambique Peace Effort Urged [THE HERALD 8 Jan] .....                  | 33 |
| Justice on Removal of Nationalization Safeguards [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY 16 Jan] ..... | 33 |

**WEST AFRICA**

**Benin**

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Soglo Announces Presidential Candidacy [PANA] .....      | 35 |
| UDES Leader Houngbedji To Run for Presidency [AFP] ..... | 35 |
| Endorsed by Congress [Cotonou Radio] .....               | 35 |

**Cape Verde**

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Opposition MPD Defeats PAICV at Polls [AFP] ..... | 35 |
| Wins Two-Thirds of Seats [AFP] .....              | 36 |

**Ghana**

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Troops Leave for Liberian ECOMOG Service [PANA] ..... | 36 |
| Zimbabwe's Mugabe Arrives on Visit 11 Jan .....       | 36 |
| On Regional Tour [PANA] .....                         | 36 |
| Hails Ghanaians on 'Struggle' [PANA] .....            | 36 |
| Cooperation Agreement Reached [Accra Radio] .....     | 37 |
| Communique Issued [PANA] .....                        | 37 |
| Ends Visit, Departs [Accra Radio] .....               | 38 |

**Guinea-Bissau**

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Vieira Says PAIGC No Longer 'Ruling Force' [AFP] ..... | 38 |
|--|----|

**Guinea**

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Military National Redress Committee Dissolved [Conakry Radio] ..... | 38 |
| President Promulgates New Constitution [Conakry Radio] .....        | 38 |

**Ivory Coast**

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Cooperation Agreements Signed With Cuba [PANA] ..... | 38 |
| IMF Chief on Visit, Comments on Economy [PANA] ..... | 39 |

**Liberia**

|  |    |
|--|----|
| U.S. Letter States Ready To Support Peace Plan [Monrovia Radio ELBC] ..... | 39 |
|--|----|



|   |    |
|---|----|
| Government To Ensure Rule of Law, Due Process [Monrovia Radio ELBC] .....   | 39 |
| Interim President Meets ECOWAS Secretary [Monrovia Radio ELBC] .....        | 40 |
| Taylor Appoints Education, Agriculture Ministers [Gbarnga Radio ELBC] ..... | 40 |
| New Ghanaian ECOMOG Contingent Arrives [Monrovia Radio ELBC] .....          | 40 |

#### Mali

|   |    |
|---|----|
| President Traore Receives Tuareg Leaders [Bamako Radio] ..... | 40 |
| Frenchman Shot, Killed in Paris-Dakar Race [AFP] .....        | 40 |
| Army Soldiers Blamed [AFP] .....                              | 41 |
| Work Resumes Following General Strike [PANA] .....            | 41 |

#### Niger

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Saibou Stops in Chad Enroute to Saudi Arabia [Niamey Radio] ..... | 41 |
| Arrives in Riyadh [Niamey Radio] .....                            | 41 |
| Returns From Saudi Arabia [Niamey Radio] .....                    | 42 |
| Libya Donates 375 Million CFA to Needy [Niamey Radio] .....       | 42 |

#### Nigeria

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Gulf War Not To Affect National Shipping Line [PANA] ..... | 42 |
| Babangida on Policy To Supply Oil in Africa [PANA] .....   | 43 |
| Balance of Payments Surplus Recorded Jan-Sep [PANA] .....  | 43 |

#### Senegal

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Discussion Continues on African Mediation in Gulf [PANA] .....      | 43 |
| Working Session With Zimbabwean Delegation Ends [Dakar Radio] ..... | 43 |

#### Sierra Leone

|  |    |
|--|----|
| 200 Soldiers Leave for Saudi Arabia To Help [AFP] .....  | 44 |
| Kuwaiti-Financed Radio Said Near Bankruptcy [PANA] ..... | 44 |
| ECOWAS Chief Leaves for Monrovia Talks [AFP] .....       | 44 |

## Burundi

### Buyoya, Rwandan President Hold 'Private' Meeting

EA1501214291 Kigali Domestic Service  
in French 1115 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] The path of the president has always been that of diplomacy before everything else to resolve any problem whatever its nature. This is especially true today concerning a problem involving Rwanda, his country: the problem of refugees. A regional conference on the problem is due to be held in the near future in Tanzania. To accelerate preparations for the conference, our head of state has held several meetings at the regional level since the beginning of the year.

After leaving Kinshasa, the president and his wife went to Ngozi in the sister Republic of Burundi where they were welcomed by the Burundi presidential couple, Major Pierre Buyoya and his wife, Sophie Buyoya. Now our two heads of state are holding a private meeting. On the agenda is the follow-up to the summits of Mwanza and Gbadolite on the Rwandan question, following the external aggression of 1 October. Our head of state is accompanied by Dr. Casimir Bizimungu, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, and Professor Pierre-Claver Karenzi, member of the Central Committee.

### Hail Peace Initiatives

EA1601132691 Bujumbura Domestic Service  
in French 1800 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] The president of Burundi, Major Pierre Buyoya, and the president of Rwanda, Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, met this morning in Ngozi Province. They were accompanied by their wives. The Rwandan head of state, who was on a working and friendly visit to Burundi, met his counterpart in line with good neighborliness and regular consultations which characterize the good relations existing between the two brotherly countries. After the two private sessions, the Burundi minister of external relations and cooperation, Mr. Cyprien Mbonimpa, read the joint communique issued at the end of the meeting. Here is an excerpt.

[Begin Mbonimpa recording] The president of the Republic of Rwanda informed his Burundi counterpart about the situation prevailing in Rwanda following the armed attack of 1 October 1990. The two heads of state hailed each other on the various initiatives launched to restore peace and tranquility in Rwanda and in the region. On this issue, they reiterated their commitment to the implementation of the decisions made at the summits of Mwanza on 7 October 1990, Gbadolite on 23 and 24 October 1990, and Goma on 20 November 1990. They agreed to do everything possible to contribute to finding a solution to the existing problem, particularly the refugee problem. To this effect, they expressed the hope that the regional conference on the refugee problem, which will be held soon in Zaire and Tanzania, will lead to satisfactory solutions. The two heads of state, moreover, hailed the

atmosphere of peace and security prevailing at the common border. In this regard, the president of the Republic of Rwanda expressed his sincere thanks to the president of the Republic of Burundi, the government and people of Burundi, for the support given to the Rwandan people at this difficult time.

Moreover, they informed each other about the evolution of the democratic process in progress in their respective countries. The president of the Republic of Rwanda thanked the president of the Republic of Burundi, and the population of Ngozi Province, for the warm and brotherly welcome given to him and his delegation. [end recording]

After the reading of the joint communique the Burundi and Rwanda press asked the presidents questions, notably on the current situation Rwanda and refugee problem. The Rwandan president, gives two reasons for this Tuesday visit to Ngozi, through the microphone of our special correspondent, Marie-Jose Niyonzima.

[Begin recording] [Habyarimana] I came for two reasons. The first was to thank President Buyoya and the Government of Burundi for the correct attitude that was taken concerning the aggression carried against Rwanda. From the beginning of the aggression, President Buyoya reassured me that nothing would originate from Burundi to disturb peace at the Rwanda-Burundi border. He kept his word, so I have come to thank him for it.

Second, I came to inform him about the evolution of the situation at the scene. You know that after the October attack against us, it took us a whole month to repulse the biggest part of the aggression, but since some of the attackers retreated into our national park, it took a month to clean up our national park. By the end of November there were no more attackers on Rwandan territory. They retreated to Uganda, but they sometimes carry out sporadic attacks in the northern region, especially in Muvumba, Kiyombe, and Kivuye communes. I hope—we talked about this—I hope the contacts in progress and the forthcoming meetings will bring views, souls, and hearts closer together so that peace may really return to our country and our region.

[Niyonzima] After the meetings of Mwanza, Goma, and Gbadolite, what are the new expectations of the future summits, notably that of Tanzania?

[Habyarimana] We asserted the (?necessity) of the summit at our first meeting at Mwanza, we reaffirmed it. In Gbadolite, we agreed upon three ways of finding a solution. The first one was the immediate cease-fire, which, unfortunately, did not succeed. The second way was dialogue. We charged President Mobutu with the duty of serving as intermediary and mediator between the Rwandan Government and its attackers. President Mobutu did his work, he met the two parties on several occasions. I, myself met him last Monday in Kinshasa.

He informed me about the evolution of his work, and I asked him to continue on the same path, to continue the mediation. We are convinced, as are all those who express their views on this point, that a solution to the problem will not be found in fighting and war, but rather, through the search for a peaceful way. [end recording]

Interviewed on the refugee problem and ways of solving this in Rwanda, the president of the Republic of Burundi, Maj. Pierre Buyoya said that we should end the problem of refugees once for all. In his view, fighting should first stop then a solution found. The problem of refugees is the same, whether in Burundi, Rwanda or elsewhere, according to President Buyoya, and the way of solving it is the same: consultations between political officials and the refugees in question so that those who wish to return home can go back to their motherland.

On the question of how the Burundi people felt over the adoption of the unity charter, President Buyoya said that they had appreciated it. The adoption of the charter was the result of a long process of population consultations. He also talked about the preparations in progress for a referendum and the setting up of a commission in charge of supervising the operations of the referendum. Between one party and multipartyism the choice is obvious. For President Buyoya, no party, political organ, region or ethnic group can be allowed to interfere with national unity. This was the main point of the report from Ngozi. The two heads of state will meet again in the very near future in Zaire or Tanzania.

### Chad

#### Vehicles Stolen From Ndjamená Returned

AB1601152891 Dakar PANA in English 1431 GMT  
15 Jan 91

[Text] Yaounde, 15 Jan. (CAMNEWS/PANA)—Some 176 vehicles, stolen from Ndjamená following the ousting of former Chadian President Hissein Habre in December were, at the weekend in Maroua (northern Cameroon), returned to emissaries of President Idriss Deby who were there to recover them. An official source said in Yaounde on Monday, that the order for the return of the vehicles followed the assassination of an emissary of the Chadian President who had come to Garoua to sensitise Chadian refugees in the area to return home on 26 December 1990.

He said it was after the incident that Cameroonian gendarmes were ordered to impound all vehicles bearing Chad registration plates and to arrest their owners to ensure that they entered the country legally. The source added that it was during the checks that the stolen vehicles were recovered.

#### State Security Court Created in Yaounde

AB0901121791 Dakar PANA in English 1145 GMT  
9 Jan 90

[Text] Dakar, 9 Jan (PANA)—Cameroon has created a state security court based in Yaounde but whose competence covers the entire territory, the CAMEROON TRIBUNE reported Tuesday. According to the daily, the court can hold sessions in Yaounde or any other town in Cameroon as decided by the president of the Republic. The court's assignment will be to hear cases related to crimes against internal and external security and other similar offenses.

According to the law creating the court, the attorney general can initiate or ask the police to investigate and prosecute offenses within the jurisdiction of the said court. The court's creation comes shortly after the installation of multiparty democracy in Cameroon.

### Congo

#### Brazzaville Airport 'Paralyzed' by Strike

AB1401140891 Paris AFP in French 1307 GMT  
14 Jan 91

[Text] Brazzaville, 14 Jan (AFP)—Brazzaville airport is paralyzed by a strike by employees of the Agency for Air Safety and Navigation Safety in Africa and Madagascar (ASECNA), it was observed today. The employees launched an indefinite strike after the Congolese Government expressed opposition to a plan to revise the ASECNA collective bargaining agreement, informed sources stated.

The airline companies represented in Congo are nevertheless maintaining their flights this week in the hope that a compromise will be reached between the government and the agency's employees' union. A flight of the French airline company, UTA, from Paris will probably land in Bangui this evening if no compromise is reached. The Swiss company, Swissair, has cancelled its Monday Brazzaville-Geneva flight, however.

## Kenya

### Moi Meets With Visiting Rwandan President

EA1601201291 Nairobi KNA in English 1240 GMT  
16 Jan 91

[Text] Nairobi, 16 January (KNA)—His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today at State House Nairobi held talks with President Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda. The discussions centered on bilateral and regional issues. Later, President Moi led Kenyans in giving the Rwandan leader a warm send-off at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport. The plane carrying President Habyarimana left the airport shortly after one P.M. Before departure, the Rwandan leader inspected a guard of honour mounted by Kenyan Armed Forces.

Also at the airport to see President Habyarimana off was the vice president and minister for finance, Professor George Saitoti, the minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr. Ndolo Ayah, the minister for energy, Mr. Nicholas Biwott, the chief of general staff, General Mahmoud Mohamed, the chairman of the Nairobi City Commission, Mr. Fred Gumo, and other dignitaries. President Habyarimana, who was on a one-day visit, was accompanied by his Foreign Affairs Minister Mr. Casimir Bizimungu.

### Kigali Radio Reports Meeting

EA1701091991 Kigali Domestic Service  
in French 1800 GMT 16 Jan 91

[Excerpts] The president of the Republic, Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, is tirelessly pursuing the political and diplomatic ways that will lead to a satisfactory outcome of the regional conference on Rwandan refugees. After Zaire and Burundi, Gen. Habyarimana today went to Kenya for a meeting with his Kenyan counterpart, Daniel arap Moi. Radio Rwanda dispatched Jean-Baptiste Nuwamake to the meeting. Here he is:

[Nuwamake] [passage omitted] After Zaire, which he visited on 7 January, and Burundi, where he was yesterday, Gen. Juvenal Habyarimana spent today in Kenya, in the company of the Rwandan minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Casimir Bizimungu. [passage omitted]

The president of the Republic of Rwanda informed his Kenyan counterpart that peace was currently prevailing in Rwanda, although our country is still subjected to attacks of lesser intensity which always emanate from Uganda, and which are repulsed by the gallant Rwandan forces. Our head of state, moreover, invited Kenya to take part in the regional conference on refugees to be held in the near future in Zaire and Tanzania. The Kenyan president Daniel arap Moi affirmed to President Habyarimana that his country was interested in the conference but that no decision had been taken yet concerning the effective participation of Kenya.

President Habyarimana took the opportunity to profoundly thank his host, the government, and the entire Kenyan people for the moral, diplomatic, and political support given to us during the difficult times which our country is experiencing following the war imposed upon us by the attackers who came from Uganda.

The Kenyan head of state renewed the support and promised his Rwandan counterpart that he would continue the support as long as the aggression continues, and even afterwards. Kenya is ready, as was confirmed by the Kenyan head of state, to materialize its contribution in the framework of the search for a just and lasting solution to the problem of aggression. [passage omitted]

## Somalia

### Reconciliation Committee, USC Rebels Meet

#### Cease-Fire Resolution Adopted

EA1601190691 Mogadishu Domestic Service  
in Somali 1700 GMT 16 Jan 91

[Text] A third meeting intended for peaceful settlement was held at Villa Baydhabo in Mogadishu today. After deliberating at length on the peace situation in Somalia, the Reconciliation Committee met with the Somali president and leaders of the United Somali Congress [USC] and adopted the following resolutions: To totally observe a cease-fire in Mogadishu effective (?midnight) tonight; To mercilessly wage a war against the gangs of looters in Mogadishu beginning tomorrow morning.

Those city residents who have firearms were warned not to fire their guns either from inside their houses or from anywhere else. If it has been proved that these people are guilty of firing shots, they will be dealt with according to Somali law. A committee has been appointed to present the peace procedures and suggestions to the Somali president. The committee will meet tomorrow at Villa Baydhabo. The names of the committee members are as follows:

1. Comrade (Ahmed Mohamed Darman)
2. Comrade (Hussein Haji Mohamed Bod)
3. Comrade (Mahad [name indistinct] Gouled)
4. Comrade (Ibrahim Abdulle Hassan Eso)
5. Comrade (Omar Arte Ghalib) [former foreign minister, former first vice-chairman of national assembly, imprisoned in 1984, sentenced to death, released, under house arrest]
6. Comrade (Abdi Aziz Nur) [name indistinct]
7. Comrade (Maw'in Mangani Mohamoud).

### Information Minister on Resolution

EA1601221091 Mogadishu Domestic Service  
in Somali 1837 GMT 16 Jan 91

[Speech by Comrade Omar Mohamed Abdurahman, Somali minister of information and national guidance in Mogadishu on 16 January—live or recorded]



[Excerpts] You are aware of the problems which have befallen our country, and you are also aware of the destructive, bloody war. You also know of the steps being taken by the government and elders to find lasting peace in a series of meetings. The third meeting was held today and discussions centered on how to peacefully stop the flow of Somali blood.

Today's meeting differs from the two previous ones because the United Somali Congress committee attended, and they held talks with the Reconciliation Committee. The resolutions adopted can make you happy because they will serve as a herald to a peace settlement to stop the flow of Somali blood and to heal the peoples' wounds. If I may add to that, Somali masses, your blood stains are everywhere and you have been unable to bury your corpses because of instability. Masses, the resolutions adopted today concern the cease-fire and other related matters, and therefore you should heed the resolutions. Somalis, you should know your interests. There is nothing which you might want individually. You are the same people, one family, brothers; you speak one language and share the same religion and tradition.

It is imperative that you uphold your unity and cohesiveness, accept peace, and thank God. Where there is no peace there are problems and destruction. Without peace human beings cannot exist. The shedding of your blood is sinful since you are Muslims. To shed the blood of a Muslim without obvious reason and justification is sinful. You know the teachings of Islam, so salvage the remaining property and lives. Let those who ran away from Mogadishu, from their homes, who now feel worn out, return. Let the children, the elderly, and the women be brought back to their homes by assuring peace.

You are a sovereign people, you have a national flag, you are a nation. Your enemy [words indistinct]. You have been pillaging foreigners' property [words indistinct] those are the diplomats. We are not permitted to enter their houses. What can we achieve by slapping and harassing them? Today in our country there is no single embassy open, none. How can we possibly do things? We have been disgraced. First let us restore peace and order. Let us listen and respect each other. [passage omitted]

It is not in our interest to see our country and people in ruin. In conclusion, the Somali masses should accept plans that bring settlement.

#### **Both Sides Cited on Fighting, Leaders' Movements**

*PM1601122191 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 15 Jan 91 p 4*

[Unattributed report: "Somalia Admits Fighting Around Mogadishu Port"]

[Text] London, AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT—Official Somali circles yesterday confirmed that there has been heavy fighting around Mogadishu port. They resulted in 300 people being killed and scores being wounded. The circles pointed out that President Mohamed Siad Barre

was still holding the reins of power in the country, although United Somali Congress [USC] reports yesterday emphasized anew that Siad Barre was at [Tuwan] hospital on [Dalmar] island near al-'Ayn city, in the United Arab Emirates.

Officials from the USC have said in statements to AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that President Barre arrived in the United Arab Emirates on 7 January.

They added that the two combat commanders are former Prime Minister Mohamed Ali Samantar and Defense Minister [title as published] Morgan Muhammad, President Siad Barre's son-in-law.

The opposition stated, citing circles in Kenya, that a number of military unit commanders have left the battlefield and moved to a neighboring state. They include General Mohamed Khalif, director of the military college; Major General Abdi Hajji Hashi, director of the military hospital in Mogadishu; Maj. Gen. Mohamed Anjih, commander of the armored brigade; and Maj. Gen. Osman Anaqil, former director of criminal police; as well as the deputy police commander and another group of officers.

Government sources told AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that Mogadishu port has been operating normally since yesterday. It was closed last Saturday following reports of fighting nearby.

#### **Unidentified Rebels Capture Baidoha Airbase**

*AB1601174091 Paris AFP in French 1455 GMT 16 Jan 91*

[Text] Nairobi, 16 Jan (AFP)—Yesterday Somali rebels captured the Baidoha airbase where the government's Hawk-Hunter combat planes have been stationed at 160 km northeast of Mogadishu, according to reliable sources in Nairobi. Armed men took control over Baidoha and its base after exchanging fire yesterday morning, the same sources stated.

It is not yet known which armed group launched this attack. The rebel movement which operates in the eastern region is the Somali Patriotic Movement (SPM), led by Colonel Omar "Cheiss," a member of the Ogaden clan and former commander of the north region who joined the rebellion. The Somali Air Force has four or five flight-worthy Hawk-Hunter planes out of a total of 16 at the Baidoha base and five Chinese-made MIG 19's (F-6) at the Bali Dogle base about 100 km northeast of Mogadishu.

Fighting continues in Mogadishu between the forces of President Mohamed Siad Barre and another rebel movement, the United Somali Congress.

#### **Humanitarian Aid Workers Injured in Fighting**

*AB1601095491 Paris AFP in English 0227 GMT 16 Jan 91*

[Text] Brussels, Jan 15 (AFP)—Three members of the humanitarian organisation Medecins sans Frontieres

[MSF] were slightly wounded Monday when their car was sprayed by automatic gunfire in central Mogadishu, MSF said here Tuesday. The organization said the three, a Belgian woman, a Frenchman and a Somali man, were on their way back to their hospital from the front lines of fighting between government forces and rebels when the incident occurred. MSF appealed to the combatants in Somalia's civil war to respect the neutrality of health workers, who are working from a hospital which admits 150 wound victims and counts 30 deaths every day.

The organization is known in English as Doctors without Frontiers. In Nairobi, the DAILY NATION newspaper reported Tuesday that several senior Somali military officers including a general and their relatives have defected to Kenya. The paper quoted Kenya police as saying that Brigadier General Mohamed Hashi Gani, two colonels, four captains, five junior officers and relatives crossed into Kenya in cars over the weekend. The defectors are being held in a police station at the Kenyan town of Mandera near the Kenya-Somalia border.

Fighting between Somali Government troops and rebels forces in Mogadishu is now in its third week and all foreigners except for the MSF team have been evacuated.

#### MSF Workers Leave Mogadishu

AB1601163291 Paris AFP in English 1605 GMT  
16 Jan 91

[Text] Nairobi, Jan 16 (AFP)—Nine members of Medecins sans Frontieres (Doctors without Borders), the only relief organization in the Somali capital, left Mogadishu Wednesday because fighting between government troops and rebels made their work impossible, MSF announced here. The medical team was flown out and landed at the Kenyan port city of Mombasa, an official with MSF said. Three MSF workers, a Frenchman, a Belgian woman and a Somali man, sustained bullet wounds early this week when they drove into a combat zone. Unidentified armed men Tuesday stole all three vehicles of the MSF team, making continued relief work impossible, the official said. They had been working in a Mogadishu hospital taking in some 150 casualties from the fighting daily.

All foreign nationals have been evacuated from the Somali capital, where the rebel United Somali Congress has been engaged in fierce fighting with troops loyal to President Mohamed Siad Barre since December 30. Many parts of Mogadishu have been occupied by unidentified armed factions.

MSF said in a statement issued in Brussels that its team in the region would remain on standby in Mombasa and return to the Somali capital as soon as possible. The statement said fighting was going on so close to the hospital in central Mogadishu that access for the

wounded was difficult and almost all the local staff of the hospital had stopped working.

#### Siad Troops Blamed for Departure

EA1601205691 (Clandestine) Radio of the Somali  
National Movement in Somali 1600 GMT 16 Jan 91

[From the "Hogogal" program]

[Text] While the war in Mogadishu is raging unabated, reports have reached us which say Medecins Sans Frontieres [MSF, Doctors Without Borders] personnel were attacked by remnants of troops still loyal to Siad Barre. Some of the personnel from the organization have been wounded, and its temporary hospital, which was set up at a neutral zone, was ransacked. We have information that the organization has been instructed by its headquarters to close and leave until security in the city improves.

Listeners, we have always spoken about the atrocities committed by dictator Siad Barre's troops, but many people tended to think that we always exaggerated our reports. This is clear evidence of what these cannibals are capable of doing. They have no respect for human life, not (?sparing) a humanitarian organization who had taken great risks, and at their own expense, to come all the way from their [words indistinct] to help our dying and wounded.

Although bloody fighting has been taking place near the hospital, United Somali Congress fighters have never attempted to drag the fighting near the hospital but have always avoided fighting in the hospital area. It is unfortunate that MSF has to leave, but we would like it to be known that we had nothing to do with the abuses to which the organization had been subjected which resulted in the MSF departure.

#### MSF Official on Fighting, Siad

AB1601174891 Paris AFP in French 1645 GMT  
16 Jan 91

[Text] Nairobi, 16 Jan (AFP)—According to Dominique Boutriaux, a Belgian official of Medecins sans Frontieres [Doctors Without Borders] who was evacuated to Kenya today, the fighting between government forces and the rebels of the United Somali Congress, USC, has reached the western districts of Mogadishu near the General Hospital and the airport held by government troops. Mrs. Boutriaux stated that she did not know the whereabouts of President Mohamed Siad Barre, whose presence was reported at the airport and then at his palace, Villa Somalia, downtown.

Automatic weapons and cannons are being used in the fighting, she stressed. "The population has been subjected to very violent fighting. There are many wounded people, and there is nothing left to eat," she stated. The front line, which is well defined according to Mrs. Boutriaux, runs by Taleh Hotel near the General Hospital.



**Government, Parties React To Outbreak of War****Foreign Minister Botha Comments**

*MB1701121591 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network  
in English 1115 GMT 17 Jan 91*

[Interview with South Africa Foreign Minister Pik Botha by SABC reporter Linda van Tilburgh in special Gulf War broadcast presented by Glenn Hicks on 17 January; place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Hicks] Here's a Gulf War news flash for you. The Department of Foreign Affairs has asked the South African Police to step up its security on local embassies, following the threat of a global terrorist war by Palestinian Liberation Organization leader Yasir 'Arafat. Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. Pik Botha spoke to our reporter Linda van Tilburgh about the possible local effects of the Gulf War.

[Begin video recording] [Botha] We've asked our South African Police to take care of certain embassies to make sure that they are safe. I would not like to mention them.

[Van Tilburgh] Could it have other implications? There are groups in South Africa, especially radical groups, who do support 'Arafat. Could it have implications in another way?

[Botha] It could. When you have a situation like this, where the tension and the stress is very high, human beings react irrationally, out of emotion, fear, frustration, anxiety. Anything can happen, that's why we must be on our guard also in South Africa. On the other hand, we must remember that Arab is now fighting Arab. It is therefore not correct to say this is a war between the United States and the Arab world. It's a complete lie to put it that way.

A Muslim friend of myself, to whom I spoke just a few days ago, a man who has an intimate and expert knowledge of what is going on in that part of the world—as a matter of fact, he knows Saddam Husayn very well, and Foreign Minister Aziz, he knows them very well—he was really very much against Saddam, saying that Saddam Husayn has put back the Arab cause decades, by this aggressive action of his. So there is no unity in the Arab world, and as I said, there are Arab troops now fighting Husayn. This is a fact, which also our Muslim population must take into account.

As far as we're concerned, I trust that also our Muslim population could support this principle, because it is also in their interests, and in the interests of all the small states of the world, including the smaller Arab states.

[Van Tilburgh] Sir, you have said before that in certain instances, if asked, South Africa would aid the United States or the allied forces in this war. Would you care to elaborate again on what kind of aid you would be prepared to give?

[Botha] Well, at the present moment we have not been asked, so I think it would be improper or phony at this stage to say we will consider this or that. It is known that our ports, our airports, and other facilities are available for use by the United States. It is also known that President De Klerk telephoned President Bush a day before all this happened. I myself sent, on 14 January, a message to Secretary of State Baker, to say to him that we consider it essential that firm action should be taken, and that ambivalence and vacillation would now cause far more disastrous results than the firm action the United States took. We wish them well. We told them that we were thinking of them, and that a heavy responsibility rests upon their shoulders.

So it is in a way academic to try to reply what assistance we would give. We have not really been asked, and until such time, I cannot say what our attitude specifically would be, in regard to such a request. But President Bush knows, Secretary of State Baker knows, and I hope the America public knows by now that this government, under the leadership of President De Klerk, fully stands by them in this hour of stress and tension for America.

My main concern of a prolonged war is that the United States, the public of the United States, may return to the Vietnam syndrome. That will be bad for President Bush, I believe. So, a brief and quick success for President Bush is required, in order not to let the Vietnam ghost start walking again. That would be the greatest negative effect of a prolonged war.

Second, a prolonged war would mean that Saddam Husayn has the means and the machines and the tools to withstand such an onslaught, which in turn will mean that that whole region would remain destabilized for decades, in my opinion. So it's in everybody's interest—I think also in the interests of the Iraqi people—that this should end as soon as possible. [end recording]

**PAC, DP Views**

*MB1701105091 Umtata Capital Radio  
in English 1000 GMT 17 Jan 91*

[Text] The Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] has condemned the attack on the Iraqis. The PAC has expressed total sympathy with the people of Iraq.

Spokesman Barney Desai has condemned the South African Government's message of support for the allied attack.

Democratic Party [DP] leader Zach de Beer has taken a different view. He says the DP supports the actions taken by the multinational force. Earlier Conservative Party leader had suggested it was inappropriate for South Africa to be backing the Americans in the Gulf.

De Beer says it is utterly unacceptable for one nation to grab the territory of another, as Saddam Husayn did in Kuwait.

### Protest Staged at U.S. Consulate

MB1701084891 Umtata Capital Radio  
in English 0800 GMT 17 Jan 91

[Text] For the second day running there has been a protest outside the building housing the U. S. Consulate in Durban. Carmel Rickard reports:

[Rickard] Today there is a new mood. The protesters are more somber, and one of them wept while speaking about last night's bombing. (Shumima Sheik) is standing with a placard saying: War will destroy the environment. Her three-months-old baby, (Shira), is with her, and her son, (Minaj), aged two, is sitting on the pavement with a placard saying: (Children) Against War.

She said she had brought her children to the protest because war does not discriminate, and children are killed in every war. She said she did not approve of the invasion of Kuwait, but strongly objected to the role of the United States in the Gulf.

Asked her hope about the future, she said she hoped now the war had started, Americans will, in her words, feel the bite too, and that they do not get off scot-free.

The protest is meeting with mixed reaction, but passers-by are taking the demonstration and the placard messages far more seriously than they did yesterday.

### CP Says Should Remain Neutral

MB1601145491 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1400 GMT 16 Jan 91

[Text] The leader of the Conservative Party, Dr. Andries Treurnicht, says South Africa should remain neutral in the event of war in the Persian Gulf.

Dr. Treurnicht said in a statement that he was surprised and disappointed at the South African Government's pledged support for the United States in the Gulf crisis. He said support was out of step as the United States still maintained sanctions against South Africa, including an arms boycott and a ban on landing rights.

Dr. Treurnicht said Iraq's occupation of Kuwait and American action against Iraq fell outside South Africa's interests as the conflict only concerned American oil interests in the Gulf. He said that, what he called, the government's open offer of favors to the United States, was a humiliation for South Africa.

### Mandela, Buthelezi To Meet for Talks 29 Jan

MB1701054891 Umtata Capital Radio  
in English 0500 GMT 17 Jan 91

[Text] After several days of intense behind-the-scenes negotiations the leadership of the ANC [African National Congress] and Inkatha have announced that long-awaited talks between Mandela and Buthelezi are now to take place. Carmel Richard reports:

[Rickard] The two leaders will meet in Durban on 29 January, and both will be accompanied by their head committees. A statement to this effect was released this morning, signed jointly by Frank Mdlalose of Inkatha and the Southern Natal regional chairman of the ANC, Jacob Zuma. It has been suspected something might be in the wind after it was hinted at by senior ANC official Thabo Mbeki last weekend.

It is a meeting which has been hoped for for almost a year, ever since Mandela was released from jail, and it is widely believed that such a meeting would play a crucial part in creating the climate which could allow an easing of the violence between supporters of the two sides, which has now spread throughout the country.

### Joint Statement Issued

MB1701142491 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1414 GMT 17 Jan 91

[By Guy Rogers]

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 17 SAPA—Inkatha and the African National Congress [ANC] have committed themselves to a meeting led by Mr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Mr. Nelson Mandela in Durban on January 29.

The gist of this was contained in a joint statement released on Thursday morning, endorsed by Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] National Chairman Dr. Frank Mdlalose and senior ANC National Executive member Jacob Zuma:

"After consultations between the ANC deputy president, Nelson Mandela, and the Inkatha Freedom Party president, Dr. Mangosuthu G. Buthelezi, it has been agreed that a meeting be held between themselves and the head committees on 29 January, 1991.

"Further details will be released later."

Asked about reports that Durban would be the venue—as confirmed by ANC spokeswoman Gill Marcus—Dr. Mdlalose indicated that these were correct.

He saw no particular significance in the venue, however.

Plans for a joint rally were aborted last year because of the strong Inkatha presence at the agreed upon venue of Taylor's Halt.

Speaking to SAPA from Ulundi, Dr. Mdlalose said the names of those who would accompany Mr. Buthelezi had not been decided on as yet. "Head committees", as indicated in the joint statement, meant that the delegations would be chosen from Inkatha's Central Committee and the ANC's National Executive Committee [NEC], however.

Ms. Marcus also would supply no immediate information on the ANC delegation.

Observers have speculated that one of the reasons why Mr. Mandela and Mr. Buthelezi have not yet met is that "hawks" in the ANC NEC did not want them to.

Inkatha also recently quoted Mr. Mandela to this effect.

Besides the Taylor's Halt meeting, a number of others have fallen through in the past, with reports indicating both sides felt they could not be dictated to. However: "I am quite sure there is a commitment on both sides to this meeting," Dr. Mdlalose said on Thursday.

No agenda had been worked out yet, he said.

The scheduled meeting comes not long after a visit by ANC President Oliver Tambo to Natal, although there was no indication that he communicated with Mr. Buthelezi.

Both organisations have confirmed telephone conversations between Mr. Mandela and Mr. Buthelezi, however.

Observers are also speculating that the recent election of Mr. Jacob Zuma as branch chairman of the ANC in southern Natal, might have aided the path to talks.

Inkatha welcomed his election at the time, claiming former ANC regional chair Patrick Lekota had not furthered the peace process.

Thousands have died in bloody conflict between the two organisations in the past five years, in townships and remote villages around the country.

Speaking from Durban, unrest monitor Gavin Woods said that although the violence was the obvious pretext for a meeting, it would certainly not be the only item on the agenda.

The relationship between the IFP and the ANC was the third leg in the triangle of major political players in South Africa. The government and Inkatha had been getting to know each other, and likewise the government and Inkatha—links between the IFP and the ANC now had to be strengthened [sentence as received].

At meetings between regional delegations of the two organisations, said Mr. Woods, "one sensed that there was a sadness that they were so far apart".

### **Expert Says Gulf Crisis Hurting Economies**

*MB1601171891 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 16 Jan 91*

[Text] The director of the Africa Institute, Dr. Eric Leistner, says the conflict in the Middle East has already harmed African countries.

In an interview with our Pretoria news staff, Dr. Leistner said the import costs of fuel and other products, and debt obligations, had led to less money being available for the

import of essential products into countries facing starvation. It had also led to an increase in consumer prices which had had a further adverse affect on the standard of living.

Dr. Leistner said Western countries have become less willing to supply money to African countries because of their involvement in the Middle East crisis.

### **SAA Tightens Airport Security at Home, Abroad**

*MB1601113691 Johannesburg SAA in English 1109 GMT 16 Jan 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 16 SAA—South African Airways [SAA] on Wednesday considerably tightened security at all the international airports served by the airline—because of the Gulf crisis.

These are South Africa's three international airports namely Jan Smuts (Johannesburg); D F Malan (Cape Town); and Louis Botha (Durban), and the foreign airports served by SAA such as London, Frankfurt and Rome.

Last week, SAA already suspended its weekly flight to Israel for security reasons—as well as the skyrocketing cost of insurance coverage for flights to the Middle East.

SAA said in its media statement on Wednesday that their new and even more stringent security measures at the airports were put into place as a safety precaution due to the Gulf crisis.

The airline further appealed to all passengers travelling on international flights to try and check in for their flights at least two hours before departure to prevent unnecessary delays.

### **ANC's Tambo, Mandela Speak on 79th Anniversary**

*EA1001174091 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1900 GMT 8 Jan 91*

[Statements by African National Congress, ANC, President Oliver Tambo and Deputy President Nelson Mandela marking the 79th Anniversary of the ANC; date, place issued not given—read by announcers]

[Text] Compatriots, once again it is 8 January, the beginning of the new year for our movement, the ANC, which today observes its 79th year of existence. For the past 79 years, the ANC has led the people to the point where they are today. As is the tradition, today we present a statement of the National Executive Committee [NEC] of the ANC in which tasks facing the people in the new year are outlined. The statement was read today by the deputy president of the ANC, but we will be reading the statement here in our studios. But before the NEC statement, we shall read you an introductory statement of the president of the ANC, Comrade Oliver Tambo, on the occasion of the presentation of the NEC statement by the deputy president, Comrade



Nelson Mandela. The introductory statement of the president will be read by Sipho Sizani after the National Anthem. [National Anthem played]

Compatriots, the following now is an introductory statement of the president of the ANC, Comrade Oliver Reginald Tambo, on the occasion of the presentation of the statement of the NEC of the ANC on 8 January 1991. The statement of president Tambo reads thus:

[Sizani] Compatriots, today we mark the 79th anniversary of the formation of the ANC. We do so as a legal organization for the first time in 30 years. We do so inside the country together with freedom fighters, some of whom have spent almost three decades in prison and exile. This reality is (?such a) tribute to the heroism of the millions of our people who engaged in struggle demanding, among other things, the unbanning of the ANC, the release of political prisoners, and the return of exiles. It is a signal that the basic demands of these masses that power should reside in the hands of the people will soon be realized.

It is our task as a movement to chart the way forward to the speedier accomplishment of these objectives. Our statement today points out the measures our country must institute to ensure its early transformation into a nonracial democracy to ensure that the people enjoy freedom and peace sooner rather than later. What our statement is about is struggle. It is about the continued offensive of the masses of our people, both black and white, to end the apartheid crime against humanity, the common enemy of all our people. It is about the constructive steps that must be taken to sustain and expedite the peace process.

Compatriots, that was an introductory statement of the president of the ANC, Comrade Oliver Tambo, just before the deputy president, Comrade Nelson Mandela, presented the NEC statement. Following now is the reading of the statement presented by Comrade Mandela. The statement will be read here in our studios by Chebe Nderumo. It reads thus:

[Nderumo] Fellow South Africans, today, 8 January, we observe the 79th anniversary of the foundation of the ANC. On this historic occasion I greet you all on behalf of our president, Comrade Oliver Tambo, the NEC of the ANC, and the rest of our membership. We wish you all a successful new year, one which will see our country take resolute steps forward on the road to freedom, justice, and peace. This past year marked a turning point in our struggle for the liberation of our people from the yoke of apartheid tyranny. As a result of the victories scored through the struggles waged by our heroic people, the balance of forces within our country has shifted irrevocably in favor of the cause of national liberation, democracy, peace, and social progress.

Since the beginning of the colonial settlement of South Africa successive white minority regimes took power committed to the perpetuation of racist and colonial domination. During this past year, the white ruling

group had to admit that it could no longer resist the tide which has resulted in the historic process of decolonization through which millions of people gained their independence and their right to self-determination. It had no choice but to accept that it was the right of all the people of South Africa, both black and white, jointly to decide the future of our country. This is the true significance of the decisions that the National Party government must oblige to take [as heard] relating to the unbanning of the ANC and the other organizations and the inevitability of the negotiated resolution of the problems facing our country.

For its part, the ANC understood the decisive importance of this popular victory. It was on the basis of that understanding that the ANC pointed the way forward by taking the initiative to ensure that the process of resolving the problems of our country by peaceful means should begin. We understood the magnitude of the people's victory because we have for decades been involved in struggle. The ANC and the masses of the people whom it leads and inspires had not been content to talk about struggle. We had engaged the racist enemy in a relentless offensive in which the courageous activities of the people's army, Umkhonto we Sizwe, and the mass actions of the people played a decisive role.

We take this opportunity to salute both the commanders and combatants of Umkhonto and the fighting masses of our people as well as the other organized fronts inside the democratic movement which played a central role in the struggle which has brought us where we are today.

[Words indistinct] (?five years the victory) to the United Democratic Front and affiliates, the Congress of South African Trade Unions, religious bodies of all faiths, and many outstanding patriots, among them sports people, cultural workers, traditional leaders, business people, academics, media workers, and others. All these forces know precisely what repression and the arrogance of white power means. They know what it means when those who stand for justice, reason, and dialogue are condemned to death, long terms of imprisonment, driven into exile, and subjected to relentless persecution. It was precisely because of this (?first-hand) experience that they also understood the magnitude of the victory that the democratic forces had won when, as we have said, the Pretoria Government gave in to the demand of the majority and conceded that the future of our country must as a matter of fact be decided by all its citizens.

We must at this stage make the point that all the people of our country, regardless of the political (?process) they espouse, have a fundamental democratic right to express their views in public through peaceful demonstrations and other forms of mass action. We will defend the right of the people to this basic human right both now and in future. All state practices intended to limit or circumscribe the exercise of this right must be ended without any delay. Furthermore, the point should be clearly understood that it is wrong to pose negotiations and mass activity as being opposed to each other. The

involvement of the people in the process of negotiations is a vital component part of the process of ensuring that the very result of these negotiations reflects the true interests and aspirations of these masses. The voice of the people will therefore continue to be heard through mass action in all its forms.

In terms of the issue of the fundamental transformation of South Africa, the principal question that faces us (?anew), that confronts all the people of our country, is: What do we do with the common victory we have all scored, enabling all the people to participate in shaping the destiny of our country?

The ANC approaches the future with only two aims in mind. These are the total abolition of the system of apartheid and not its reform or amendment, and its replacement by a genuine nonracial democracy. Power must be transferred into the hands of all the people so that they, the people, govern. We believe these are victories over the system of apartheid which should be striven for by every South African who dares (?term) himself or herself a patriot, without anyone seeking to play with the lives and hopes of the people to gain what can only be temporary sectarian political advantage for themselves.

What, therefore is our vision for the year ahead of us? What is it that the ANC must and will do to build on the common victory so that our country advances rapidly towards its long overdue liberation? This year must focus our attention on the central question confronting our country, the question of the transfer of power to the people. This requires that a democratic constitution should be adopted, based on the principle of one person one vote in a united South Africa, incorporating an entrenched and justifiable bill of rights and protected by a representative and independent judiciary.

In other words, this year, 1991, must see us realize the goal of the political emancipation of the majority by the introduction of a political order which will guarantee the democratic rights of all South Africans, including the right to learn, culture, and the pursuit of religious beliefs. The reality we still face is that whatever might have been done or said during the past year, our country continues to be ruled by an apartheid white minority regime which functions on the basis of an apartheid constitution and a legion of apartheid laws. This is a situation which no amount of sweet words and declarations about commitment to a democratic future can change. Its continued existence represents a perpetuation of a crime against humanity which should not be tolerated for one (?more year).

What is therefore required, and required urgently, is that we move forward to the establishment of the representative and sovereign body which must within a determined period draw up the new democratic constitution. As is well known, we have advanced the demand that this body should be an elected constituent assembly.

During this past year, as reflected in the Groote Schuur and Pretoria minutes, we entered into a number of agreements with the government, agreements that are of major importance to the peace process. Agreements we had reached identified that various obstacles to the process of negotiating a new constitution had to be removed prior to such negotiations. Specific steps and timetables were also agreed concerning the removal of these obstacles. The government must fully implement these agreements in keeping with the agreed (?timetable).

Failure to do this will put in very serious doubt the announced commitment of the government to genuine negotiations and create (?further) certain questions about its readiness to keep to agreements it has entered into. We, for our part, are committed to a review of the situation if outstanding agreements are not implemented by 30 April. The government will therefore have to take full responsibility for any delay to the constitutional negotiations caused by its failure to implement the agreement entered into at Groote Schuur and Pretoria.

We will continue to use all means at our disposal to ensure that these agreements are adhered to, both because of their intrinsic importance and because of their relevance to the process of an early start to the process of negotiating a new constitution. We have stated it many times that the ANC is firmly committed to the view that all political forces in our country should be involved both in determining how the constitution-making body should be composed as well as drawing up the constitution itself. What must be understood is that these are two different, though related, elements of the constitutional process.

With regard to the issue of the body to negotiate a new constitution, we believe that it is only right that the people themselves should decide the (?final) position of what will obviously be a critical [word indistinct] organ in the struggle for the democratic transformation of our country. It is for this reason and no other that we advocate the election of a foreign constituent assembly vested with full powers to negotiate and adopt a constitution that will be acceptable to the millions of our people who have elected the members of the assembly. It seems to us obvious that for us to arrive at a stable settlement, the legitimacy of the institution charged with the task of drawing up the constitution and consequently the product that will issue from this constitution must derive from the fact that it would have been mandated by the (?picking of their own). None who genuinely believe that the will of the people should reign supreme should have any problem in agreeing that each party at the negotiations should, as in Namibia, represent a proven constituency as should be determined during free and fair elections to a constituent assembly.

But, (?visualising) both the Harare and UN declarations dealing with a peaceful resolution of the South African question, it is necessary and indispensable that an all

party congress be summoned to discuss various questions. The summoning of such a congress would constitute the first step in the process leading to the adoption of the new constitution. Unless it were mandated by the people themselves, this congress will not itself have the power to draw up the constitution. The all party congress, which can only be convened after all obstacles to negotiations have actually been removed, would have to carry out three tasks. These are:

To set out the broad principles within which the detailed constitutional work would be carried out;

To determine the nature of the body, such as an elected constituent assembly that would draw up the constitution;

To establish an interim government to oversee the process of transition until a new parliament was elected and a democratic government formed on the basis of the new constitution.

Having decided these three issues and [words indistinct] a defined period of time, the all party congress would then dissolve, unless, as we have said, it obtained a specific popular mandate to continue as a constitutionally elected body or interim government or both. The early installation of an interim government as a body with real power (?in fact) [words indistinct] and in control of all instruments of state power is critical to the process of the transition to the new order. Quite clearly, this process of transition away from apartheid cannot be supervised by an apartheid institution, which is precisely what the present government is.

Already during this past year we have experienced the problems which arise from the fact that the ruling National Party is both a player and a referee. Certainly, nobody should run away from the fact that a great deal of mistrust still persists about the intentions and the good faith of the present government. We are entering a very delicate period in the history of our country during which a new constitution will be negotiated and a transition made to a democratic order. [Words indistinct] suggest that during this period our country should be governed by a ruling authority which does not enjoy the confidence and the trust of the people as a whole.

The National Party must understand and accept that not only apartheid legislation must be done away with but also that [words indistinct] apartheid institutions should also be abolished. In the interim, it must be replaced by an authority which would include representatives of the National Party, as well as those of other political formations that would be participating in the process of negotiations.

The ANC is committed to the view that the transition to a nonracial democracy should be as short as possible. The oppressed demand freedom now and not tomorrow. Furthermore, the long uncertainty about the future may

itself result in further conflict and destabilization. Our liberty, which has been denied for so long, should no longer be delayed.

During this past year, the government demonstrated some dismal failures in terms in the maintenance of peace in the country. It alone controls the institutions which have the duty and the capacity to ensure that all our people are protected from the threat of violence, but through its actions over many months it allowed a situation in which hundreds of people were killed and thousands displaced from their homes, in some instances as a result of action carried out by elements within its own security forces. This situation should not be allowed to return.

In addition to the absolute need to protect human life, the fact of the matter is that no negotiations about the future can take place while hundreds are being slaughtered by forces that are opposed to change. We reiterate our call to all those who serve in the police and the Army to commit themselves to the nonracial and democratic future which is certain to become a reality. All these must act now to end all campaigns of terror against the people and thus prepare for their place as part of the security forces of a new and peaceful South Africa.

In the light of our experience, we would like once more to reaffirm the right of the people to self-defense. By decision of our consultative conference, our movement is committed to assist the people throughout the country to set up the necessary mechanisms for the defense of each community. Each mechanism must enjoy the support and confidence of the people as a whole.

In addition to this, the ANC will also further pursue its program of liaising with all relevant political organizations to ensure that we act together to stop and (?conclude) all violent confrontations and conflicts that emanate from the fact that people hold varying political views. We trust that all these organizations, including the Inkatha Freedom Party, will cooperate with us in genuine good faith to save the lives and the property of the people.

In addition to carrying out these tasks of organizing inside the homelands and discharging its responsibilities to our people in these areas, the ANC has also sought to establish relations with the authorities (?that are in) the various homelands. We appeal to all of these to desist from all actions directed against the ANC and other democratic structures as well as the people within the community. Rather, they should themselves normalize their relations with the people within their areas, help create a situation where there is free and peaceful expression of political views, and cooperate with the democratic movement as a whole in the effort to shape the future of our country.



**ANC Radio Comments on Sebokeng 'Massacre'**

*EA1601153191 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom  
in English to South Africa 1900 GMT 14 Jan 91*

[Text] Tonight, dear compatriots, in the English and Zulu languages, we comment on the massacre of our people in Sebokeng but before that a revolutionary song.  
[song]

Compatriots, once again our people in Sebokeng are mourning their comrades, relatives, and friends who died in the hands of Inkatha vigilantes and cutthroats. Sebokeng has been the center of many such massacres in the past month, but what is even more shocking this time is the manner in which our people were killed: attending a night vigil of a member of the ANC [African National Congress] who was kidnapped and murdered in cold blood by the same terrorists of Inkatha. Little did our people know that they were making themselves available for this dastardly act.

Indeed the apartheid regime cannot escape blame for this shameful act, nor can the leaders of Inkatha escape the blame. The crocodile tears shed by the apartheid police minister Adriaan Vlok over the weekend following the massacre of 35 people in Sebokeng will not deceive us. Adriaan Vlok wept crocodile tears on Saturday and promised to bring the killers to justice. But Adriaan Vlok seems to forget who he is. He thinks that we are so mentally defective as to forget that his hands are dripping with blood. We reject Adriaan Vlok's offer of arresting the killers of more than 35 of our people. We reject this because he knows fully well who the killers are. We reject his statement because his own police force is responsible. His own police force arms and trains these killers. After so many massacres, why have these terrorists not been brought to justice?

Before the attack, the ANC had warned the apartheid police of the impending attack but because the apartheid police are themselves assisting the killers, they chose, as in the past, to ignore the warnings. We accuse Adriaan Vlok and his police of planned and premeditated complicity in the killings. We accuse the leadership of Inkatha of responsibility in the massacre. They themselves knew about and sanctioned this dastardly act.

We must state it very clearly once again that our people will take the necessary measures to defend themselves. Time is now that combatants of Umkhonto we Sizwe should take it upon themselves to defend our people. They must act now to bring the killers to justice for the apartheid police have proved incapable and unwilling to protect our people. Umkhonto we Sizwe must track down and punish these terrorists who go by night to massacre the innocent.

At this point, we would like to appeal to the leaders of Inkatha to act now against their ill-disciplined supporters. They must act to demonstrate to the entire people of South Africa that they have not instructed their supporters to commit such massacres. In the hours of

Saturday morning, the armed vigilantes of Inkatha, of apartheid, without provocation attacked, and in an unexpected manner, supporters of the ANC, and other democratic forces of our country. The cold-blooded attack in Sebokeng took the same trends as the attack in Sebokeng (?took) last year. The attack was also similar to previous attacks on township residents around Johannesburg in the past months in which more than 1,000 people lost their lives.

The common factor with the attacks is that armed vigilantes belonging to Inkatha made deliberate preparations for attacks against everyone not belonging to Inkatha or associated with the ANC and its allies. Far from being a tribal faction fight, the attack on supporters of the ANC, who were mourning their dead, was directed not against a specific tribal group but, as we said, against everyone associated with the ANC, either Zulu, Xhosa, Sotho or Tswana speakers. Yet another common factor of the attacks is that when our people organize to defend themselves, they are confronted by the same South African Defense Force and police, who came to the open defense of Inkatha.

There can be no doubt that in Sebokeng and elsewhere in our country, the Inkatha vigilantes provoked the violence by attacking an otherwise peaceful people. On this, the apartheid regime and its security forces are very clear. [Words indistinct] to say that the apartheid police are to blame for this attack, having been forewarned by the ANC (?it is even clear) that, in the sense that De Klerk has ordered more police into the townships, the police have taken this as a license to assist and continue to kill our people, siding with the vigilantes of Inkatha.  
[song]

Compatriots, the killing of our people in Sebokeng indeed raises a number of questions. When the apartheid regime introduced special measures two weeks ago, including the introduction of (?riot) policing in our townships in the regime's move to stop the violence, the ANC and all democratic forces of our country said the virtual introduction of a state of emergency throughout the townships was an unnecessary measure which will do nothing to stop the violence directed against our people. We maintained that such measures would only increase the violence of the apartheid security forces against our people.

What happened in Sebokeng on Saturday has proved us correct. The presence of the apartheid security forces has also only given Inkatha warlords increased confidence, and a free hand to attack our people. Of course, the Inkatha vigilantes, knowing that the apartheid forces are their natural allies, could never feel restrained in attacking peaceful communities. Equally, the dispatching of the South African Defense Force troops into the area, who are told they are going to maintain law and order, has had no effect. If any it has also been to encourage the Inkatha warlords to attack our people.

In the eyes of our people in Sebokeng and elsewhere, there has not been any difference between the South African police and the South African Defence Force in terms of their conduct and particularly in siding with the warlords and their vigilantes. But as with conduct of the South African police, the South African Defense Force in its attempt to conceal its wrongdoing, was rather quick to invade Sebokeng.

It must be said that the massacre in Sebokeng took place when the apartheid president, F.W. de Klerk, announced measures aimed at stopping the violence. But let us warn De Klerk that it will not help to introduce such measures. It will not help because our people continue to be killed. The time has come for De Klerk to live up to his words and promises. [Words indistinct] he must know that what our people demand in the wake of this violence is not the dispatching of more police and troops into our townships, but the arresting of these vigilantes. Indeed this also raises the demand of our people that the apartheid police and defense force ministers should resign. They are themselves well-known warlords. Their presence in the apartheid cabinet does not help in any way to speed up the process of peaceful resolution of the problems facing our country.

Equally, what happened in Sebokeng emphasizes the urgency of us going to our own defense. (?The vision) to dismantle the hostels also can no longer be postponed given the continuing slaughter of our people as witnessed in Sebokeng last weekend. For our part, as we are saying, we must now be vigilant. We must defend our communities. Umkhonto we Sizwe must be active among the masses and take the lead in defending the people. Once again we say: While we must remain calm, we must come to our own defense. The apartheid police and army can no longer defend us. [song]

#### Further Reportage on Unrest, Fighting in Bop

##### Refugees Claim Two Killed

MB1601075691 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network  
in English 1800 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] The Bophuthatswana police force has denied allegations that its members and the South African Defense Force [SADF] assisted a vigilante gang in faction fighting at Braklaagte. The ANC [African National Congress] claims that between 3,000 and 5,000 people have been driven from the area because they swore allegiance to the ANC. A delegation from the organization and the International Red Cross visited the refugees today.

[Begin video recording] [Reporter David van der Sandt] The refugees, mostly women, children, and old men, left Braklaagte after renewed violence and sought refuge in the churches at Ikganeng at Zeerust, more than 30 km away. Apart from finding shelter for the refugees, a shortage of food and blankets has been experienced.

The village of Braklaagte was incorporated into Bophuthatswana in 1989. The refugees say the latest wave of violence erupted at the end of last year, when the local branch of the ANC was launched. The refugees claim that two people have been killed and more than nine houses burned since the beginning of this year, by Bophuthatswana's police.

[Unidentified Braklaagte resident] This woman's house was burned on 8 January, at midnight, and she told me before that the house was burned because she's an ANC member, and her children too are ANC members.

[Van der Sandt] Who burned the house?

[Resident] She said the house was burned by two well known guys that she knew, and they work for the Bophuthatswana police.

[Van de Sandt] During the meeting in Ikganeng residents also alleged that some youths are missing, and that the ANC delegates are being denied access to those detained by Bophuthatswana's government. Allegations were also made against the SADF. They were accused of assisting the Bophuthatswana police and a vigilante gang called Inkatha during the events of the last two weeks.

[Zacharia Molekane, ANC Representative, Western Transvaal] I knew of a roadblock of the SADF, that was last week Friday, and the South African Police, a few meters from Braklaagte. And I don't have evidence, you know, whether they were in the township, or what. [end recording]

##### CAST Holds Government Responsible

MB1601125491 Johannesburg SABA in English  
1228 GMT 16 Jan 91

[Text] Pretoria Jan 16 SABA—A possible visit by Nelson Mandela to Braklaagte was among measures mooted by an anti-Bop [Bophuthatswana] coordinating committee summit this week to counter "repression" in Bophuthatswana.

The Civic Associations of Southern Transvaal (CAST) released details in Pretoria on Wednesday about the summit held at Medunsa this week.

CAST said it was clear the acts of repression were attempts by the South African and Bophuthatswana Governments to destabilise the African National Congress [ANC] in the homeland.

Another meeting would be held on January 26 to discuss steps, such as a possible march to the Union Buildings in Pretoria and a consumer boycott, to protest against the "harassment" and detention of people in Bophuthatswana.

"The De Klerk government is responsible for the acts of the Bophuthatswana authorities," CAST said.

It had been mooted that senior ANC representatives, possibly including Mr. Mandela, should go to Braklaagte, the scene of alleged vigilante attacks, and to Braklaagte refugees at Zeerust.

"The vigilantes operate similarly to Inkatha, so this is becoming a national issue."

CAST also deplored the Bophuthatswana Government's efforts to deport Dr. David Green at the time of a grave need for medical services in the region.

#### 17 Jan Press Review of Current Issues, Problems MB1701095791

[Editorial report]

#### THE STAR

Zimbabwe Chief Justice Against 'Land Grab'—Zimbabwe's Chief Justice, Anthony Gubbay, "has courageously spoken out against President Mugabe's planned punitive 'land grab' from white farmers," notes a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 17 January. Gubbay has "let it be known that his judiciary will not flinch from declaring invalid any moves which attack the 'fundamental principles,' continuing in the tradition of his feisty predecessor, Mr. Justice Enoch Dumbutshena, who, before reluctantly accepting retirement, stood up to President Mugabe's attempts at bullying the bench."

#### BUSINESS DAY

Economic Strategies 'Sensible'—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 17 January in a page 8 editorial says South Africans can hope to "develop sensible economic strategies which will see us through our constitutional transition and persist when the country is ruled by a popularly elected government." Since February 1990 the government has taken policy decisions which "should make sense to a broadly based multiracial government and which a new government would find hard to resist." "No one" can "legitimately argue with the non-ideological policy recommendations of the three principal international trade, finance and development agencies. And if government has subtly sought to protect the economy from future idiocies by closer adherence to World Bank, IMF and GATT [General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade] guidelines, we should be thankful."

#### SOWETAN

'Long Way to Go' To End Apartheid—"The confession by the NG Kerk [Dutch Reformed Church] that apartheid is a sin was turned into profanity by church elders who drove mourners out of an Afrikaans church," says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 17 January. The editorial refers to an incident where nine blacks who wanted to attend the funeral of a white director's wife, were told "by a church elder that their presence was undesirable in the church. Arrangements were made for them to watch on a closed-circuit television set in the church's kitchen." "As long as certain institutions use such disgusting, old-fashioned ways, means we have a long way to go to destroy apartheid."

## Angola

### Savimbi Wants Meeting in Africa With Dos Santos

AB1301163291 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
1230 GMT 11 Jan 91

[Excerpts] In a few days, the Angolan Government will meet Jonas Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in Lisbon for the sixth round of their direct negotiations. Optimism is prevailing, as the most recent statements by UNITA's leader attests. Jacques Massama has the details:

[Massama] Peace in Angola will be achieved very soon, Jonas Savimbi has stated. The UNITA leader, who was received by Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko, is indeed of the view that this year will be one of national reconciliation in Angola. According to him, Angola, after over 15 years of civil war, looks forward only to living in peace. Mr. Savimbi, stressing that his movement made significant concessions at the recent Washington discussions last December between the Angolan parties under the auspices of the United States and the Soviet Union, was very optimistic regarding the negotiations to be held soon in Lisbon.

Jonas Savimbi also stated that the document adopted in Washington by the two Angolan parties represent an important step forward in the negotiations that have been proceeding for more than six months in Portugal. The Angolan opposition leader added that the much-discussed agreement concluded in Washington should help to arrive at a consensus on a cease-fire in Angola very rapidly.

It may be recalled that the Luanda government and the UNITA rebels reached an agreement in Washington early last December on a document for discussions centered mainly on a cease-fire, the introduction of a multiparty system, free elections, and supervision of the cease-fire and the elections. [passage omitted]

In an exclusive interview yesterday, Jonas Savimbi expressed his optimism to reporter Jean-Valere Mbina-manza. Let us listen to him:

[Begin Savimbi recording] I remain optimistic and even convinced that we will reach an agreement on the cease-fire, and I believe that the process will move more rapidly than may be believed. [end recording]

Mr. Savimbi also stated that he was ready to meet with the Angolan leader, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, in an African capital, while at the same time citing Portugal's key role:

[Begin Savimbi recording] We are grateful for the mediation role played by Portugal so far, but I say that there must be an African way to solve the problem completely. Angola belongs to the African continent, and Africa's honor should by all means be preserved in the Angolan conflict. This is why, if there is a head of state capable of bringing us—President dos Santos and me—together—I

mean, to let the negotiations continue as they are now... [changes thought] A meeting between Dos Santos and me would be desirable, and I am convinced that this can help the process make progress—I do not say dramatically, but positively. [end recording]

### FAPLA, State Security Kidnapping Youths

MB1201123691 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance  
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and  
Central Africa 0500 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] soldiers and Minse-DISA [Ministry of State Security - Directorate of Intelligence and Security of Angola] elements recently intensified the collective kidnapping of youths in Bailundo, Huambo Province. The kidnapping of youths is carried out at night.

According to sources in Huambo Province, many youths were recently kidnapped at Velha Chica ward in Bailundo. Many of these youths have been sent to forced labor in concentration camps while others have been forced to join FAPLA ranks.

### FAPLA Soldiers Looting, Confiscating Food

MB1201133691 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance  
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and  
Central Africa 0500 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] soldiers have intensified the looting of people's goods in Huila Province. In Caconda, starving FAPLA soldiers ate up all the remaining food. Military sources revealed this in Jamba yesterday.

The FAPLA military command in Caconda continues to complain about a shortage of food supplies to its troops. However, it appears as if MPLA-PT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party] authorities are not yet ready to resolve the problem.

### FAPLA Troops Kill 8 Civilians in Huila

MB1601095491 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance  
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and  
Central Africa 0500 GMT 16 Jan 91

[Text] A FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] platoon opened machine gun fire on a group of civilians in (Camulemba), Huila Province, killing eight people and wounding two others.

Bento Francisco, our correspondent in the province, reports that this barbarous attack was ordered by Bernardo Chindumbe and Locolo Chungui, MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party political commissars in Quilengues and Cutingo, respectively. The two commissars accused the civilians of being UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] collaborators.



The victims have been identified as Adelia Chivangu-lala, Joao Sicave, Daniel Liacunda, Moises Vanjo, Rosalina Chitembe, Joao Gandavila, Domingos Vuli, Pedro Ngalo, Correia Cupembe, and Mario Copito.

Our correspondent also reports that one civilian was murdered in cold blood and two others severely beaten by MPLA troops in Quilengues. MPLA troops also stole 10 head of cattle and other goods belonging to the assaulted civilians. The murdered civilian is named Manuel.

### **FAPLA Forces Kill Three UNITA 'Rebels'**

*MB1601203491 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese  
1915 GMT 16 Jan 91*

[Text] Luanda, 16 Jan (ANGOP) —The Angolan Government Forces "FAPLA" [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] killed three UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels in Ambaca, Cuanza Norte Province, on 12 January. A communique issued by the FAPLA General Staff in Luanda on Tuesday [15 January] points out that our forces captured a quantity of war materiel which was not specified. The communique also reveals that on the same day the rebels destroyed the bridge over Mponzo River. The communique did not mention human and material losses on the government side.

### **FAPLA Troops Increase Looting in Benguela**

*MB1701121791 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance  
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and  
Central Africa 0500 GMT 17 Jan 91*

[Text] FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] soldiers stationed at Canjala, Benguela Province, have increased the looting of people's goods since early this month. Esperanca Carmelita, our correspondent in Benguela, reveals that the soldiers are facing serious famine in the province and most of them suffer from anemia because of malnutrition.

What is more, a group of FAPLA soldiers, coming from Monte Belo, attacked a village in Chimbiombio on 8 January, looting people's goods and raping a woman whom they later murdered.

Also in Benguela Province, a FAPLA company belonging to 630th battalion, coming from Canjala, kidnapped six civilians from [words indistinct] our correspondent also reports that on 10 January, FAPLA soldiers belonging to the 176th brigade, coming from Canjala and Lomaum, kidnapped one dozen women from (Cambionga) village. They include Angelina Cumbelembe who was brutally raped for refusing to obey FAPLA troops' whims.

### **7 Killed in 'Planned' Road Accident in Luanda**

*MB1601102491 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance  
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and  
Central Africa 0500 GMT 16 Jan 91*

[Excerpts] At least seven people have been killed following a road accident in Viana, Luanda Province,

involving a civilian vehicle and a military truck. According to UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] military intelligence services in Luanda, the accident was planned by the secret police of the unpopular Luanda regime. [passage omitted]

In recent months, the MPLA-PT's [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party] secret police has resorted to methods used by former dictatorial regimes in Eastern Europe to eliminate opponents.

It will be recalled that early this month, MINSE-DISA [Ministry of State Security-Directorate of Intelligence and Security of Angola] agents in Ndalatando, Cuanza Norte Province, eliminated Antonio Agostinho Diogo who was a People's Assembly deputy in the province. Diogo was eliminated for disagreeing with his superiors' political views.

### **2 'Massacred' by MPLA Secret Police in Bie**

*MB1601201091 (Clandestine) KUP in English  
to Southern and Central Africa 1900 GMT 16 Jan 91*

[Text] Jamba, Wed Jan 16... MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] secret police in Bie Province have assassinated a Catholic Church catechist and a traditional chief.

KUP contacts in Bie town reported today that catechist Albertino Ngeve and Chief Chindongo were both massacred in cold blood over the weekend for resisting forced recruitment of their children in the MPLA Vigilante Brigades (B.P.V.).

The reports say the killing of the two men in Nhunha village has roused a mixture of fear and anger among the population. [words indistinct] MPLA troops destroyed Xissamba village. Two women and five children were seriously injured in the attack.

### **Clashes Among MPLA Troops on Increase in Luena**

*MB1601201291 (Clandestine) KUP in English  
to Southern and Central Africa 1905 GMT 16 Jan 91*

[Text] [Words indistinct] incidents of clashes among MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] troops in the eastern Angolan town of Luena are reported to be on the increase.

According to reliable sources, exchanges between the MPLA and the secret police, Minse [Ministry of State Security] in the town are becoming more frequent. Most residents in Luena are said to be greatly worried by the clashes fearing that they may be caught up in the cross-fire. Reasons for the clashes are not yet clear, but there has been a marked animosity between FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] soldiers and the secret police for a long time now.

FAPLA troops often complain that despite bearing the brunt of the fighting, they are worse off in terms of food

and other essential commodities than members of the Minse who often remain in safe places.

#### **Government Accuses UNITA of Nationwide Attacks**

*MB1601114491 Johannesburg International Service  
in English 1100 GMT 16 Jan 91*

[Text] The Angolan Government has accused the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement of carrying out a number of attacks on various targets around the country, including the destruction of a water pipeline.

A military comunique issued in Luanda said that the pipeline had been destroyed in the Lunda Norte Province in the north of the country.

The comunique also accused UNITA of killing five civilians in attacks on the villages of Alta Catumbela in the Benguela Province and on (Sosso) in Uige Province.

The comunique said that the Angolan Army had, in turn, killed three members of UNITA when it freed 77 people held prisoner by the movement in Benguela.

#### **Official Discusses UNITA Broadcast Facilities**

*MB1001175491 Johannesburg International Service  
in English 1115 GMT 10 Jan 91*

[Interview with Steve Lange, SABC reporter, by Kathy Fitch, on visit to UNITA headquarters in Jamba, Angola, by German and South African journalists; "excerpt" of interview by Lange with Dr. Georg Valentin, UNITA information secretary; from the "Africa South" program; date, place not given—recorded]

[Excerpt] [Begin recording] [passage omitted] [Fitch] Out of the journalists, you were the only radio media person. [break in transmission]

[Lange] They are 20-foot containers, and out of these two 20-foot containers they have made four radio studios, which is incredible. They don't have highly sophisticated equipment, but it's all modern, and it functions very well. While I was there I made a recording that we can listen to now, of the secretary of information, Dr. Georg Valentin, [name as heard] who gives us some idea of how the radio operates.

[Valentin] At 1300, which is peak time, we start with the news. I think it's the most important news of the day. We give [words indistinct] news around 12, 13 minutes, general, national and international. We have correspondents all over the country. Every single province, Cabinda (?and so on), we have correspondents. They use the military facilities to give us information direct to Jamba. Therefore we know what is going on, every single province, every single town, and at this present time also we are very happy because we have also people of the television and the radio, video, around the country. They give us all the pictures, what is going on, villages, our achievements, the battle, action of the enemy.

Evening, we have the last broadcast, and we start 1900 at the frequency of 7,100 kHz. We give a program for our army, and also we start again with a special program we call Review of the Press—what the world is saying about Angola. It's a very attractive program, because we quote what our other radios are saying, like the VOICE OF AMERICA, RSA, BBC, [word indistinct], even newspapers from Portugal, from Germany, from Great Britain, from Africa, what they're saying about Angola. This program is continuing till 2300.

At this point in time the feedback we are getting from all over the area is positive. People believe that we are giving them accurate news. We should continue. They even appeal to us that you should do less propaganda, make less propaganda, but be more objective, to continue to be more objective about the news, what is going on in Angola and the world.

But you realize with the neighbors—Zaire, Zambia, and Namibia—we have also three times a week programs in French and English, because there are foreign people in Angola and there are foreign people around Angola. [end recording]

#### **Textile Workers Strike Over Salary Arrears**

*MB1601205091 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese  
1920 GMT 16 Jan 91*

[Text] Luanda, 16 Jan (ANGOP)—About 700 workers of the "Nelito Soares" Textile Company began strike on Tuesday [15 January]. They are demanding 16 months of salaries in arrears, amounting to 97 million new kwanzas.

Second Lieutenant Mateus Claudino dos Santos, "Nelito Soares" administrative director, told ANGOP in Luanda today that the company promised to pay the workers two salaries monthly—one current and the other one in arrears. He said however that "for unknown reasons" the workers have rejected this proposal, demanding full payment of their salaries.

#### **\*Exiled Political Parties Await Return**

*91AF0369A Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS  
in Portuguese 7 Dec 90 p 51*

[Article by Nelson Herbert in Boston]

[Text] At a time when, under Portuguese mediation, the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] are trying to achieve a consensus judged necessary for the realization of peace in Angola, and in terms of which the inception of the multiparty system is being transformed into an inalienable right earned by the Angolan people, there are many political forces now in exile which are awaiting the establishment of the multiparty system in that country.

After the MPPA (Broad Movement for Peace and Pluralism in Angola), led by Francisco Viana—a historian of the MPLA, who will soon be launching "Constitutional



Journeys in Lisbon,"—the FDA (Angolan Democratic Forum) founded by former members of UNITA, the Group for Reflection about Peace in Angola forged at the initiative of Mario Pinto de Andrade, recently deceased, victim of a prolonged illness, and of Gentil Viana, both former MPLA militants, the PSDA (Angolan Social Democratic Party), led by Gaspar Neto, of the FNLA (National Front for the Liberation of Angola), of Holden Roberto, resuming the silence to which he had confined himself since the abandonment of the armed conflict against the MPLA within Angola, passing by way of the MUDAR (Angolan Democratic Unity Movement for Reconstruction), of Manuel Lima, one of the participants in the Congress of Angolan Cadres Abroad, recently held in the Portuguese capital, all of them headquartered in Portugal where they are awaiting a legal opportunity to make a public appearance in Luanda as a political-party organization. And it is now time for Vofangola (Voice of Angolans in America), oppositionist movement and relentless adept at multiparty democracy in Angola, to manifest its intention to move from the United States, where its leaders are exiled, to Angola, as soon as legal conditions permit.

Led by Lomby Zuendoki—a professor in Rhode Island—Vofangola, created about 11 months ago by a group of Angolan intellectuals and emigrants who had settled in the United States and Canada, considers—according to the brochure put by its leaders—that its group is likewise a victim of the politico-military impasse which has plagued Angola for so many long years.

According to Lomby Zuendoki, who abandoned the country in 1965 and then returned in 1974 to establish his residence there, a decision which he eventually postponed due to the civil war, the constant invasions of Angolan soil by foreign troops, and the political instability generated by the fratricidal conflict of the government shared by the MPLA, UNITA, and FNLA, "Angola needs a new leadership determined by the will of the people," since, again according to his words, "governmental power will never be achieved in Angola through the force of arms."

The directors of that political association which, likewise, have in mind the possibility of changing parties say "that both the MPLA and UNITA claim to support the most noble interests of the Angolan people and yet those people are dying of starvation and the struggle for power is, in simple terms, destroying the hypotheses of peace and freedom."

Favoring an overall understanding among all Angolans, reflected in part by the MPLA/UNITA negotiations now underway through Portuguese mediation, this Angolan political organization nevertheless maintains that it was "the maturity of the Angolan people which caused the belligerent forces 10 years ago in their blind struggle for power to bow to the will of those same people." Consequently, in the logic of the leaders of this oppositionist

group, "democratize and reconstruct Angola is something which is far from the true intentions of the two belligerent forces."

Like so many other Angolan politico-party organizations which multiplied abroad, awaiting the realization of the law on political parties within the context of reforms pertaining to the one-party system, these reforms being underway in Angola for the past 15 years, Vofangola is likewise multiplying its contacts in Angola with influential political figures who aspire to be the defenders of the multiparty democratic regime in the country.

Meanwhile, as a matter of strategy and in an effort to enlist the cooperation of other political organizations which might be willing to support reforms in the domestic political picture, Vofangola maintains that at this time the Angolan problem can in no way be considered as an understanding between the MPLA and UNITA to be used as a palliative for the problems Angola is now facing. Moreover, "In addition to the possibility for peace, which could result from an understanding between UNITA and the MPLA, Angola needs the participation and understanding of all its citizens, and this is possible only in a system where politico-partisan bipolarization has no room to exist."

Instead of speaking about the reasons for Vofangola's not participating in the latest Congress of Angolan Cadres Abroad, held in Lisbon, and in which, according to some participants, there was "a display of tolerance and pluralism..." Lomby Zuendoki considers that "it will not be possible to contemplate a Congress of Angolan Cadres Abroad without resolving the country's political problem." In the opinion of this oppositionist leader, the Congress was more a proof of opportunism on the part of certain political forces which, through that Congress, represented themselves as defenders of absolute truth concerning Angola. But he adds, even stresses: "Labeling the first Angolan Congress in exile as an initiative on the part of certain Angolans in Portugal is pure demagoguery," for, in the opinion of the leaders of this oppositionist group recently created in the United States, "without a change in the regime and the political system in force in the country, initiatives of this sort will serve no purpose."

It should be stressed that, in light of the insinuations which prevailed relative to the orchestration of the Congress by certain political forces, the Reflection Group, led by Mario Pinto de Andrade (now deceased), Gentil Viana, and Adolfo Maria, was the first movement to react with its nonparticipation in the initiative promoted by a group of radical Angolans abroad.

#### **\*Trade Figures With Argentina Revealed**

91AF0358G Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 8 Nov 90 p 3

[Text] Angolan imports from Argentina in 1989 increased to \$30 million, Luis Rasgado, the director of the firm "Socingo da OBC" revealed in Luanda.

Socingo is an enterprise headquartered in Buenos Aires but with a majority share held by Angola.

Angola purchases food items, crackers, soap, wheat flower, millet, and canned and dried beef from Argentina.

The firm, a holding company, participated for the second time in the International Fair of Luanda.

#### **\*New Cuban Firm Seeks To Establish Presence**

91AF0358C Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 13 Nov 90 p 2

[Text] The private Cuban corporation ANTEX, S.A., intends to contribute to the socioeconomic reconstruction of Angola and other African countries, Corporate Vice President Arturo Plazaola Menendez said Saturday.

ANTEX, which participated in the seventh annual Luanda International Fair (FILDA) with a 72-square meter display, is involved in the construction of homes, roads and bridges, the training of cadres in the areas of education and health, and other projects.

According to Menendez the new corporation, which was created this year, responds to a new work philosophy that will give real and effective continuity to all the friendship and cooperation ties that have been established during the past 15 years.

The Caribbean firm was formed out of the association of several Cuban enterprises with well-known experience in all areas of social and economic life.

The aforementioned corporation has just formalized some contracts with Sacilda.

#### **\*Kimbanguist Church Leader Meets Dos Santos**

91AF0358F Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 9 Nov 90 p 1

[Text] Kimbanguist Church Spiritual Leader Diangenda Kuntima was received Wednesday in Luanda by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

During the audience, Jose Eduardo dos Santos answered questions related to the peace process in course in Angola, among other issues. It is also believed that both individuals touched upon aspects connected to the activities of the Kimbanguist Church, which is recognized by the Angolan Government and which has a significant number of followers in this country.

Yesterday, Kimbanguist Church Spiritual Leader Diangenda Kuntima said in Luanda that he is willing to do anything for the Angolan people to achieve peace.

The religious authority spoke at a press conference at the "4 February" international airport moments before returning to Zaire after a visit of slightly more than 24 hours to Angola at the invitation of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Asked whether the Kimbanguist Church had persuaded President Mobutu to cease his support for UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], the spiritual leader stated, "I do not wish to comment on that here. Those who hear me are likely to misinterpret my words."

Diangenda Kuntima, who is considered a man of peace, believes his church's work in Angola to be positive, adding that "Kimbanguist principles require fulfilling the duties and obligations toward any government."

During his brief stay in Luanda, the leader of the Kimbanguist Church was also received in audience by Foreign Affairs Minister Pedro de Castro Van-Dunem "Loy," with whom he discussed the peace process in Angola, in particular.

Kiangenda Kuntima also rendered homage to the first Angolan president, Antonio Agostinho Neto, and had other contacts with local representatives of the Kimbanguist Church, which has its headquarters in Zaire, the religious leader's home country.

#### **\*Official Addresses Northern Front Troops**

91AF0358B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 13 Nov 90 p 2

[Article by Messias Constantino]

[Text] Uije—Minister of Youth and Sports Marcolino Moco recently said in this city that all party, government, defense and security structures and other institutions should adapt themselves to the country's new climate, characterized by political and socio-economic reforms.

Party Central Committee Member Marcolino Moco made these statements during the course of a debate with officials, sergeants and soldiers of the defense and security organs stationed at the Northern Front headquarters on Ideology Day, commemorating the 15th anniversary of the independence of the Peoples Republic of Angola, celebrated throughout the country on Sunday.

On explaining to the participants that the activity aims for the first time to promote cooperation between members of the government and veterans of the glorious FAPLA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], he added that "the armed forces have a supremely important role in the success of the reforms, uncompromisingly defending the interests of the state and the people, and unceasingly fighting all who attempt to sabotage the current process.

In another of his lines of thought, the leader clarified that in addition to the war that has assaulted the country since 11 November 1975, other factors, such as the weak functioning of economic organs and the government's inexperience, on the one hand, and the flight of the colonizers, owners of the large economic sectors, on the

other, have contributed immensely to the current economic-financial crisis and consequently to the people's low standard of living. He then added that despite these organizational problems, "we can rest assured that there have been significant advances over time, in the areas of education and teaching, in health, and in the organization of a strong and disciplined army that has since the beginning, courageously and with great sacrifice defended the sovereignty and conquests achieved with great difficulty by the revolution.

In Minister Marcolino Moco's view, the Government Action Plan came about in order to eliminate the economic and financial distortions to which the reforms were applied, aiming at adapting to a regulated and decentralized market economy, thus making possible, within that framework, the establishment of economic agents in the multifaceted development of the country.

With respect to the Peace Plan, negotiated through direct contacts between the government and the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels, Marcolino Moco blamed the bandit leader for the successive sabotaging of the issues under discussion for a lasting peace in Angola, despite our authorities' good faith and flexibility in negotiating, once and for all, the conflict through conversations mediated currently by Portugal.

Thus, the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]—Labor Party Central Committee member once again reaffirmed the thinking of the party and government leadership, according to which "political pluralism would be instituted in Angola with or without UNITA."

Asked whether those who have illegally enriched themselves over the course of time would be able to invest without difficulty, and who the government intended to fight internal abuses of power and corruption, the Minister of Youth and Sports told the veterans that legal instruments have already been anticipated for the latter (the law of state discipline and of crimes committed by officials), while for the former he pointed out that there have been some who have exchanged large quantities of money, obtained through shady dealings, which the government has not yet confiscated.

The Minister of Youth and Sports, looking ahead to the country's future, showed conviction that without "urgency but with a great deal of enthusiasm," the Government's Peace Plan, the Action Plan, and reforms would be successful.

#### **\*Minister Addresses Oil Workers on Reforms**

91AF0358E Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 8 Nov 90 p 1

[Text] The government is aware of the existence of various causes of economic strangulation, such as the war, weak production and productivity, and a tendency for corruption and the easy life on the part of certain

citizens, but it will do everything to ensure that the current Action Plan will truly lead to economic and financial stabilization in the country, the minister of Energy and Oil said yesterday when he addressed oil workers at the Kwanda base in Soyo.

On that occasion, Zeferino Cassa Yombo provided a detailed outline of the Angolan Government's Action Plan, also touching upon some questions of a socio-economic nature, as well as the efforts undertaken by our authorities in seeking to achieve peace.

Referring to the country's situation, Minister Cassa Yombo noted that the successive measures at the beginning of the 1980's, particularly the Emergency Program and the Economic and Financial Recovery program (SEF), although designed with the goal of overcoming the effects of war, weak production, and low productivity levels, have not resulted in the desired effects, despite everything.

Over time, the workers' social situation has worsened, the productive sector has declined because of a lack of primary materials, bad management and other factors, the food supply has become precarious....

To overcome this situation, the government has redoubled its efforts, anticipating a package of more realistic measures. Hence the formulation of the Action Plan, which primarily aims at revitalizing the SEF and consequently improving the economy and raising workers salaries.

With respect to the peace process, Zeferino Cassa Yombo again reaffirmed the government's condemnation of the maneuvers carried out by the neighboring Republic of Zaire, in providing facilities to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels in the form of logistic support to carry out terrorist activities against defenseless populations on Angolan territory.

"The Angolan Government is fully aware that its peace efforts have not been echoed by certain internal and external forces, who fear to act as in the past, believing that in the eleventh hour they will be able to recover positions lost 15 years ago. In rejecting all maneuvers aimed at obstructing the process of pacifying the country, the Government of the Peoples Republic of Angola will do everything to ensure that the Angolan people achieve an honorable and lasting peace corresponding to its legitimate interests and to the sacrifices to which it has consented throughout the years."

However, the workers at the Kwanda base presented a series of grievances ranging from the inadequate supply of urgently needed goods for the inhabitants of the community of Soyo, to social problems, in particular the lack of running water, light and public transportation, and others.

The Minister of Energy and Oil and Sonangol Director General [DG] Joaquim David responded to all questions



put to them by those present. The meeting's "hot" point was the question of preferential foreign labor, to the "detriment" of Angolan workers. The Sonangol DG was quite clear on this point. Oil activities necessarily require the participation of foreign companies and these, in turn, opt for their own highly qualified technicians. On the utilization of gas burned at sea, he informed them of the existence of a project, similar to the one inaugurated in Cabinda, but which will require heavy foreign investment.

#### **\*Lunda-Norte Fights Against Black Market**

91AF0358A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 20 Nov 90 p 2

[Article by Hortencio Sebastiao]

[Text] Dundo—(From our correspondent)—The proliferation of parallel markets in Lunda-Norte has stagnated not only because of the exchange rate, but primarily because of a combination of punitive measures implemented in the Government Action Plan and carried out against black market practitioners, in particular those benefiting from diverting merchandise away from legal trade circuits.

In fact, a commission has been created and has already begun functioning in the struggle against the monopolization of products that had previously been mysteriously introduced into the "black market" at exorbitant prices, while Lunda-Norte provincial authorities were all along concerned with supplying the official markets with items of primary necessity.

As a result, the illegal trade circuits are presently abandoned, with neither sales nor purchases, although sporadic appearances of some vegetable, firewood and coal vendors persist.

Inspection and merchant control activities have been expanded to the border zones, to enforce the interdiction of trade in products coming from the Republic of Zaire, in order to stop the probable entry of foreign currency, which could facilitate illegal diamond smuggling.

However, another commission engaged in raising timely questions on currency exchange was also recently created, because a significant proportion of the population, primarily those located in distant areas, have been unable to exchange money, even though the amount collected in the coffers of the Chitato branch of the National Bank of Angola during the course of the entire process has been calculated at more than 3 billion old kwanzas, and that only in the communities of Chitato, Cambulo and Lucapa, out of the nine comprising Lunda-Norte province.

That sum easily proves that Lunda-Norte was in fact the province best supplied in kwanzas in terms of private holdings. Today the situation is completely different, with everyone economizing on the scarce financial resources still available to them.

Taking advantage of the situation, the local trade structures have announced the imminent test of a semi-free market system in the sale of industrial goods, covering workers in the first phase, contrary to the previous distribution, which covered enterprises.

Meanwhile, during a seminar conducted recently, Finance Ministry Provincial Delegate Bravo da Rosa and Office of the Provincial Commissariat Plan Director Ilidio Candido clarified the objectives of the Government Action Plan, in reply to some doubts expressed by the province's population.

In addition, Provincial Commissar Norberto dos Santos, in a meeting of the Provincial Defense and Security Council attended by the municipal commissars of Lucapa, Cuilo, Cambulo and Chitato, divulged other measures being considered in the implementation of this program aimed at revitalizing the Economic and Financial Recovery Program.

#### **\*Prices in Malanje Markets Skyrocketing**

91AF0358D Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 9 Nov 90 p 3

[Text] Malanje—The prices of products sold in the Malanje markets are climbing drastically due to the scarcity of goods provided by the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

In a recent study, ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency] found that current prices are much higher in both the official and the parallel markets than during the week when old kwanzas were exchanged for new ones.

Thus, a pack of "AC" cigarettes, which at the time of the currency exchange cost ten new kwanzas now costs 400 new kwanzas, and a kilo of fuba, previously ten new kwanzas, is now 150 new kwanzas.

Men's shoes were recently sold in commercial establishments for 5,000 new kwanzas, while a pair of women's shoes cost 2,000 new kwanzas.

In the opinion of the man on the street, these prices, besides being out of reach of the worker's purchasing power, contribute to the constant price increases in the parallel markets.

### **Botswana**

#### **Ministry To Suspend Southern Okavango Project**

MB1601081691 Gaborone Domestic Service  
in English 1610 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] The Ministry of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs has decided to suspend the implementation of the Southern Okavango Integrated Development Project.

The decision to suspend the project was made following a council meeting addressed by Minister Mogwe in Maun last Friday [11 January]. The meeting requested

the minister to reconsider his decision to implement the project. Those present at the council meeting expressed concern and fear on the potential impact of the project on the Okavango Delta and the river system on which they depend. It was erroneously reported in the lunch-time bulletin that the meeting expressed fear on the political impacts of the project.

The project aims at improving security of water supply along the Thamalakane, Boteti, and Nghabe rivers, regulating the river flows.

## Lesotho

### \*Preparations Underway To Build Katse Dam

#### \*Benefits for South Africa

91AF0348A Cape Town THE ARGUS in English  
8 Nov 90 p 1

[Article by Tim Patten]

[Text] Southern Africa's single most expensive project, construction of the R5.5-billion [rands] Katse Dam in the Lesotho Highlands, is set to begin early next year.

After nearly 40 years of planning, and political stalling, as many as 108 contracts for the building of the most ambitious multi-purpose water project in the world will be awarded next month. Construction will start in January.

The cost of the entire water project is more than double the final R2.4-billion spent on the Koeberg nuclear power station in the Western Cape.

When the first phase is complete in 1996 the dam will feed South Africa with as much as 18 cubic metres of water a second—the contents of an average swimming pool every second—through an ingenious system of tunnels to the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging (PWV) complex.

#### Oxbow Scheme

When all phases of the dam are complete—which may only happen in 30 years—as much as 70 cubic metres a second will flow to South Africa.

Financing of the Lesotho Highlands Water Project—which was originally conceived as the Oxbow Scheme during the 1950s—has been the most complex facet of the scheme and international co-operation with South Africa in this venture, much of it through government's Development Bank of Southern Africa, is seen as a significant breakthrough.

An agreement between the governments of Lesotho and South Africa, which set the basis of the implementation and operation of the project, was set out in a treaty signed in Maseru as long ago as October 1986.

South Africa is responsible for all the costs of those parts of the project involving the transfer of water to the PWV area—including implementing, operating and maintaining the scheme.

Besides the capital gain of an estimated R100-million annually for Lesotho from selling huge quantities of water to South Africa, and the opening up of a vast new tourist industry, another significant spin-off for the development of the "Mountain Kingdom"—currently rated as the third poorest country in the world—will be the hydro-electric element.

At present Lesotho buys 98 percent of its electricity from South Africa and the generation of hydropower will give the country's economy a powerful boost.

#### World Bank

The vast amount of finance needed has been raised from international sources, including the Development Bank of Southern Africa, the World Bank, the European Development Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the French government and the British Overseas Development Administration.

The feasibility study for building the dam cost R20-million and took three years to complete. More than 2,000 variations and alternatives were considered before the final plans were approved.

The infrastructure needed to build the dam is now almost complete. Roads, mountain passes and spectacular bridges allowing access to the site, as well as a modern village for the 3,000 engineers and construction workers, have been under construction since 1988.

#### \*Details of Project

91AF0348B Cape Town THE ARGUS in English  
8 Nov 90 p 21

[Article by Tim Patten—first paragraph is THE ARGUS introduction]

[Text] One of the most ambitious engineering projects in the world—the construction of the R5.5-billion [rands] Katse Dam in the highlands of Lesotho—is set to transform the poverty stricken "Mountain Kingdom" into a vital and viable country, and provide South Africa's burgeoning population, and its industry, with a massive supply of life-giving water well into the next century. Tim Patten, Assistant Editor of THE ARGUS, who went on a tour of inspection by road and helicopter arranged by the Development Bank of Southern Africa, reports.

From the vantage of a Lesotho Air Force helicopter hovering above precipitous mountains and deeply incised valleys in a remote corner of Lesotho, building a vast dam to supply water to South Africa appears to be a technical impossibility.

Down on the ground, however, 2,000 engineers and construction workers believe otherwise. And they are

setting out to prove that the dream of the late Mr Ninham Shand, a Cape Town consulting engineer who had a vision in the 1950s, will come true.

It was the brainchild of Mr Shand, who was then a member of the Water Plan Commission, which gave rise to the Oxbow Scheme—a plan to divert water from the Malibamats'o River in Lesotho westwards to the Caledon River and from there to the Free State gold-fields.

South Africa cast longing eyes at Lesotho because of its high rainfall in the highlands—1,000 mm of rain a year, and melting snow, provides 150 cubic metres of water a second to the Senqu/Orange River.

Even in the early 50's the governments of the then Basutoland Protectorate and South Africa began pondering the problem of diverting the headwaters of the Orange River in Lesotho, under gravity, to the upper reaches of the Vaal River.

This scheme, which seemed prohibitively expensive even in those days, would have delivered only five cubic metres of water a second to the highveld.

#### Plans Dropped

But the plans, even after a thorough investigation in cooperation with the World Bank, were undermined by the strong political undercurrent and dogma of the Verwoerd era and they came to nothing.

It was only in 1978 that the two countries agreed to launch a joint preliminary study into rejuvenated plans. New consultants were appointed by both countries and the plan began to take shape.

By then it was no longer called the Oxbow Scheme and a name more acceptable to the then Chief Jonathan was agreed. It was to be called the Lesotho Highlands Water Project.

Now, nearly 40 years later, inspired proposals, ingenious engineering feats and a greatly improved political climate will make it possible to satisfy the Transvaal highveld's water needs well into the next century with an injection of 70 cubic metres of water a second—a substantial improvement on the original five cubic metres.

Although construction of the Katse Dam starts in January, and the first water to South Africa will start to flow in 1996, it will not be complete for the best part of 30 years.

#### Tourist Attraction

When finished the dam will be a major tourist attraction for South Africans. Although difficult to get to at present, new tarred roads will open up this spectacular area to watersport enthusiasts and skiers as well as those who revel in the beauty of the mountains.

As one consultant said: "If I was hotel owner in the Drakensberg right now, I'd be really worried."

The dam wall, which will eventually be 180 metres high, will be built in stages. The first level will cause sufficient flooding to reach the tunnels which will take the water to South Africa.

Eventually, and only after Lesotho has raised sufficient money from the water royalties, will the second and third phases of the dam wall be built.

The Katse Dam will be situated on the Malibamats'o River, below its confluence with the Bokong River, and will have a total storage capacity of 1.95 cubic kilometres.

A 45 km long transfer tunnel, 4.35m in diameter, will connect the Katse Dam to the 'Meula Hydro-power station, where a tailpond dam which will act as the headpond for the delivery tunnel, will be built. The hydropower complex will be capable of generating 70 megawatts.

The delivery tunnel, this one 37 km long and 4.5 m in diameter, will take water from the 'Meula Dam into the Ash River, a tributary of the Vaal River, near Bethlehem.

At present all that can be seen at the dam wall site is a series of holes drilled into the side of mountains where geologists have been testing the rock structures.

A modern village overlooking the dam site, which will house the engineers and construction workers, is now almost complete. Some of these houses will be converted into holiday accommodation and new luxury hotels are expected to be built to meet the requirements of tourists.

By flooding the fertile valleys many local farmers will lose their land. Some studies show that as many as 94,000 people will be affected, although Mr Tony Wadsworth, the Technical Director of the Lesotho Highland Development Authority strongly denies that more than 200 people will be displaced.

South Africa has agreed, in terms of the treaty, to pay compensation and rehousing costs for all who have to be resettled as a result of the flooding.

Only four small villages, consisting of 17 houses, will need to be resettled during the initial stages.

Some of the tribal farmers are certainly still unaware of the prime holiday resort land they will own on the banks of the vast expanse of water.

Even as construction is about to commence tribal farmers can be seen ploughing their fields on the banks of the river—on land which will all be submerged once the water level starts rising.

Subsistence farming operations continue under the lanky legs of the impressive R17-million bridge over the Malibamats'o River, several kilometres and mountains away from where the dam wall will be built.

If the engineers have their measurements correct—something which they don't joke about—then water will rise to within eight metres of the road level.



The planners have spared no cost in commissioning studies into the social and environmental impact of the water project. Initial studies highlighted potential problems, and further studies have attempted to iron them out.

One study described the threat to endangered bird species—particularly vultures—being electrocuted on power transmission lines. In order to avoid this special design modifications were made to the pylons and power lines.

### **\*Dam To Alleviate Poverty**

91AF0348C Durban *THE DAILY NEWS* in English  
13 Nov 90 p 13

[Article: "New Dam Spells Prosperity for the Poor"]

[Text] A project conceived almost 40 years ago is finally impacting on one of the poorest countries in the world—Lesotho.

The Lesotho Highlands Water Project is creating an infrastructure that is stimulating major socio-economic changes. The R5-billion [rands] phase one has brought new roads, electricity, foreign currency and employment to the people.

Flying low over the mountains in a helicopter, one is struck by the number of traditional huts sporting new thatch and additions with shining corrugated roofs.

There are almost 3,000 Basuto directly employed on the development and in the past two years more than R33 million has been paid in salaries to them.

It is estimated that the construction of the Katse Dam will provide employment for a further 1,000 people.

The infrastructure, which to date has cost R500 million, will consist of 350km of roads stretching from north to south, 24 new electricity sub-stations, hundreds of kilometres of transmission lines and a communications network to the construction sites.

These will remain as "gifts" along with the villages, lodges, training centres and other buildings erected for the project, which has largely been funded by the Development Bank of Southern Africa.

In order to secure international financing, a lot of emphasis has been placed on the environmental aspects of the project.

About 200 people have to be relocated due to the floodline and the construction of roads. These traditional subsistence farmers unfortunately cannot all be relocated on new land as there just is no more suitable land. More than 700 hectares of arable land and 3,000 hectares of grazing will be inundated. Floodline beacons are already in place to ensure locals know the extent of the flooding.

Those who have to be moved are receiving compensation and are being offered free training and the opportunity to learn new skills. Others have been allocated

land and a new home is being built plus a training scheme to improve farming methods.

The erosion of land is particularly visible from the air and training centres have been set up to teach environmental conservation and farming techniques.

For the next 30 years companies will be busy on the project, which is expected to start earning foreign capital by 1995 when South Africa starts paying for the water.

Meanwhile, skiing holidays only four hours from Durban could soon be a reality as developments in Lesotho bring access roads to the mountains.

Snaking through the mountains is a new network of roads built as part of the infrastructure for the Lesotho Highlands Water Project, which started two years ago. The construction of the Katse Dam is due to begin next year and the roads are used to get materials to the sites of the dam and the tunnels, which will feed water to the Transvaal.

The possibility of tourism is very real as the mountains are covered in snow for at least two months of the year. Peter Copley, divisional manager of infrastructure for Lesotho at the Development Bank of Southern Africa, says there has been interest in the establishment of an Alpine-type resort, which would offer skiing as well as a whole host of other attractions.

The dam will have an island on it and this has also been suggested as a suitable site for a hotel or marina.

### **\*Water Supply for South Africa**

91AF0348D Durban *THE DAILY NEWS* in English  
13 Nov 90 p 13

[Article by Michelle Maliepaard: "Harnessing Lesotho's White Gold"—first paragraph is *THE DAILY NEWS* introduction]

[Text] An agreement signed between the South African Government and Lesotho leads to one of the most ambitious multi-purpose water schemes presently being undertaken in the world, *DAILY NEWS* finance reporter Michelle Maliepaard reports.

Lesotho's "white gold" is about to be harnessed and sold to South Africa to earn capital for the land-bound nation.

The benefits of harnessing Lesotho's most valuable natural resources—rainfall and snow—already are visible in the form of improved living standards for thousands of Basothos.

Lesotho's catchment area contributes about half of the water flowing in the Orange River. The desperate shortage of water in the PWV has made it necessary to find water elsewhere, regardless of cost. The Lesotho Highlands Water Project will make it possible.

The agreement between the two countries was sealed with the signing of a treaty on October 1986. This led to

one of the most ambitious multi-purpose water schemes presently being undertaken in the world.

After the initial stage is completed in 1996, (when the Katse Dam and first tunnel will be completed) the scheme will pour 18 cubic metres of water—equivalent to half a domestic swimming pool—into the Transvaal every second.

Four other dams and another tunnel have been planned but will only be completed if demand justifies. They would take the supply to 70 cubic metres a second.

South Africa is financing the project and will pay Lesotho royalties for every litre of water delivered. Users initially will pay Lesotho around R50 million [rands] a year in royalties. The Rand Water Board will have to raise some R4.5 billion to finance the project and tariff hikes have already been introduced to cover the bill.

The water is gravity fed to the Transvaal so no additional expense is incurred for the pumping of the water.

To date, costs incurred by the Lesotho Highlands Development Association (LHDA) have been to build the infrastructure for phase one of the project. About R311 million has been spent on consulting and construction contracts (out of an expected R5 billion).

In addition to these costs LHDA running costs have amounted to R62 million and financial costs to R123 million. The total costs, therefore, are approximately R500 million.

Funding sources have come from a number of different countries and agencies. Including the funds secured for contracts already built, approximately 47 percent of the funds secured are from the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA), commercial funding sources (36), France (6) particularly for transmission lines, RSA [Republic of South Africa] (4), World Bank (2), European community (2), Lesotho Government (2), Britain (0.5), UNDP [United Nations Development Program] (0.3), Germany (0.1), Ireland (0.04) and 0.02 percent from USAID [United States Agency for International Development].

By 1996 phase one, which consists of the construction of 180m high Katse Dam and transfer and delivery tunnels, will be completed. The tenders for these projects have been received from seven consortia representing 45 different construction companies from 12 different countries.

One of the criteria for selection is the ability of the consortia to access foreign financing for the projects. It is hoped that the contracts will be awarded by the start of the builders' holidays.

Lesotho will be building a hydro-electric power station which will adequately supply their local needs and thereby free them from their Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission] electricity bill of around R25 million a year.

## Mozambique

### Renamo Attack Allegedly Violation of Rome Accord

MB1401185291 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 14 Jan 91

[Text] Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] armed bandits attacked Munhate ward, in Manica city, Manica Province, on 11 January.

Radio Mozambique's Chimoio correspondent reports that the criminals murdered two people and inflicted panga [long knife] wounds on another person.

Munhate ward is in the Beira corridor strip, so it should fall under the partial Rome accord signed between the Mozambican Government and the Renamo armed bandits.

Our correspondent in Manica Province also reports that the armed bandits barbarously murdered 79 people in 12 ambushes against civilian vehicles in Gondola District last year. A total of 71 people were wounded in those ambushes.

Gondola District Administrator Tiago Paulo said that during that period, the Renamo attacked villages and wards in the district. He disclosed that the Mozambique Armed Forces stationed in Gondola District killed seven armed bandits and captured five collaborators last year.

### Emergency Situation Worsens

MB1601131891 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 16 Jan 91

[Text] The emergency situation is worsening in Manica Province because of the massive return of citizens who were forced to live with the armed bandits. A source from the Department for the Prevention of and Struggle Against Natural Disasters in Manica revealed that the province has currently has over 189,000 war-displaced and war-affected people, resettled in 97 centers.

Also according to reports from Manica, the Red Barna, a Norwegian humanitarian organization, tilled about 280 hectares of land which were distributed to about 230 families for corn plantation. The Red Barna organization also gave peasants over four tonnes of seeds for corn, beans, peanuts, and vegetables.

### Further on Return of Students From Cuba

#### Two Commissions To Oversee

MB1501114391 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] Two working commissions have been created to deal with issues connected with the Mozambican students expected to be repatriated from the Republic of Cuba on 17 January.

More than 700 Mozambican students are to return from Cuba in the wake of their involvement in disturbances on

Cuba's Isle of Youth in December 1990, causing one death and damage to two secondary schools, among other losses.

One of the commissions will have a more general character and will be led by the minister of defense. The other commission will work from the Education Ministry.

### State Reduces Student Support

*MB1501182691 Maputo Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 15 Jan 91*

[Text] Health Minister Leonardo Simao disclosed in Maputo today that over the last few years there has been a reduction in the material support given to Mozambicans studying in the Republic of Cuba.

Health Minister Leonardo Simao said this at a news conference this afternoon on the disturbances that took place in Mozambican schools in Cuba last month. Those disturbances led to extensive damage to two schools and the death of one student.

### Some Students To Stand Trial

*MB1601194491 London BBC World Service  
in English 1830 GMT 16 Jan 91*

[From the "Focus on Africa" Program]

[Text] The leader of the Mozambique delegation which spent 10 days in Cuba investigating last month's serious rioting by Mozambican students is back in Maputo. Leonardo Simao, the minister of health and chairman of the Mozambique-Cuba Joint Cooperation Commission, had little sympathy for the students. He says about 800 of them are to be flown home, while some will have to stand trial. From Maputo, Dan Moiane telexed this report:

The students will be tried under a judicial accord between Mozambique and Cuba. But Dr. Simao did not say exactly how many of the teenage rioters will be put on trial, nor did he yet know whether the trials will be held in Maputo or Havana.

It is widely believed that those to be tried include the seven youngsters said to be the ringleaders of the 23 December riots. One student reportedly died after jumping from a roof, while four Mozambican teachers and an Education Ministry official were beaten up by the angry protesters. Two schools for Mozambicans were wrecked during the riot.

Dr. Simao said that the 800 students being sent home from Cuba will not receive any benefits in terms of future access to the Mozambican education system. The first group is due in Maputo tomorrow aboard a Cuban airliner.

The minister denied rumors that the returnees would be drafted into the Army. This speculation was sparked off by the fact that one of the government commissions set up to receive the students is headed by the defense minister, General Alberto Chipande. Dr. Simao said and

I quote: when the government has a job to do, it appoints one of its members, regardless of the post he holds. [no unquote, as heard]

However, this is not likely to allay fears that some of the students who have been away in Cuba for some eight years could be drafted into the Army under the Mozambican compulsory service. He noted that the students in Cuba had been facing material difficulties brought about by the government's reduced support to them. The minister said that the Mozambique authorities were aware of the serious problems amongst the students. But, no one, he said, ever imagined that they would erupt into violence.

He said that the government would study all aspects of the education cooperation program with Cuba and make efforts to minimize the difficulties facing the students.

### Military Verification Meetings Under Way

*MB1601091691 Maputo Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 0400 GMT 16 Jan 91*

[Text] The Joint Verification Military Subcommission established by the partial Rome agreement signed between the Mozambican Government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] will meet in Maputo today. The meeting is aimed at examining military issues in depth.

The Joint Verification Commission met yesterday to examine the geographical definition of the two corridors as well as procedures to be followed in case of violations of the agreement.

Manfredo di Camerana, Italian ambassador in Maputo and head of the commission, told journalists that he already possessed a well-defined formula, enabling his commission to adopt objective and clear decisions in case of violations of the agreement. The commission will meet again tomorrow.

### Italian Envoy on Meeting

*MB1601120591 Maputo Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 16 Jan 91*

[Text] The commission established to verify a partial cease-fire agreement signed in Rome once again met in Maputo today to examine the geographical definition of the corridors and procedures to follow in case of incidents. The meeting also examined political issues.

In an interview with Radio Mozambique, Italian Ambassador Manfredo di Camerana said the commission now possesses a well-defined formula, enabling it to adopt objective and clear decisions in case of incidents.

[Begin unidentified reporter recording] Ambassador Di Camerana, would you like to brief us on today's meeting?

[Camerana] It was an important meeting. The commission examined many problems. It examined the definition of the corridors and procedures to follow in case of



incidents. We also spoke about the establishment [words indistinct] along the Beira corridor and examined political issues as well.

[Reporter] Ambassador Di Camerana also spoke of problems examined by the commission. What problems are they?

[Camerana] The most important problem was the report from the Joint Verification Commission because (?it involved) a lot of debate to clarify our responsibility. We now possess a well-defined formula, enabling the commission to adopt objective and clear decisions.

[Reporter] Did the meeting hear more notifications on possible violations of the agreement.

[Camerana] No. no.

[Reporter] Would you, Mr. ambassador, be able to confirm that the next talks will take place in Rome on 21 January?

[Camerana] [Words indistinct] (?we hope so). [end recording]

#### **Chissano Receives Herman Cohen in Xai-xai**

MB1201184891 Maputo Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] Today in Xai-xai, the capital of Gaza Province, President Joaquim Alberto Chissano received Herman Cohen, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs.

AIM reports that details on the nature of the meeting have not been disclosed. However, it is thought that the two men may have discussed the Mozambican peace process in light of the partial Rome Accord.

AIM also reported that Herman Cohen was accompanied by the U.S. ambassador to Mozambique at his meeting with the Mozambican head of state. Herman Cohen arrived in Maputo last night within the framework of a tour that has already taken him to Zambia and South Africa.

#### **\*Italy Finances Projects in Homoine, Maputo**

91AF0381D Maputo NOTICIAS  
inPortuguese23 Nov 90 p 8

[Text] According to a press release sent to this newspaper yesterday, the Italian government has approved the financing of two important cooperation projects in Mozambique: the continuance of its technical assistance with the Integrated Rural Development Project in the Homoine district, also known as the "Chindinguine Irrigation Project," and the Drainage Project [as published] for the port of Maputo. The first project involves \$4.4 million and the second one \$17.5 million.

The first phase of the Homoine Integrated Project, involving \$8.3 million, was carried out by the Italian

firms of Interconsulting and D.A.M. Some 3,000 hectares of irrigated land were rehabilitated for farm production. In addition, sanitary facilities, warehouses, a farm machinery repair shop, and a carpentry shop were built.

The objective of the port of Maputo Drainage Project [as published] is to open the port of this country's capital city to major international traffic. In recent years, the depth of the channel that leads to the port has been reduced from 12 to 7 meters, thereby making it impassable for large ships.

#### **\*Opposition Member Describes Frelimo's Evolution**

91AF0387A Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS  
in Portuguese 7 Dec 90 p 52

[Article by Antonio Rebelo de Sousa, chairman of the Movement for Peace and Democracy in Mozambique: "The Mozambique Challenge"]

[Text] For whoever is truly in favor of multiparty democracy, as well as, in a more general sense, of the defense of the rights, freedom, and guarantees of the individual, independently of the longitude or latitude in which we find ourselves, it does not make much sense in relation to Angola to adopt a position essentially distinct from that adopted by Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe, or, naturally, Mozambique.

I have never understood all those who condemned the Angolan totalitarian regime and then, simultaneously, displayed sympathy for the Mozambican Government.

It should be made clear that the legitimacy of the exercise of political power by Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] is exclusively revolutionary. That is the way it assumed power and it is on the basis of this same concept of legitimacy that it is continuing to do so until now.

With its well-known excesses, particularly during the course of the first phase until the beginning of the 1980's.

It is true that many analysts and politicians have asserted that most of the countries which obtained independence on the African continent were converted directly to regimes of the totalitarian type with little experience in multiparty democracy emerging during the last 30 years.

It is also certain that it is not possible to limit ourselves to the export of the model of Western democracy, as now existing in industrialized countries, to the African continent: we would have to consider specific religious and cultural aspects and the need to have a strong central and democratically legitimate power compatible with the responsibility assigned to local and regional branches of government in accordance with given hierarchies and social values and comprising an integral part of the matrixes characteristic of African communities.

In any case, there are principles, such as those relating to the defense of democracy and freedom, which one does not betray or with which one does not negotiate.



### Frelimo's 'Perestroika' Phase

Frelimo can never experience an evolution similar to that of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] in terms of exaggerated Marxist-Leninist orthodoxy, all the more so, since the USSR has never displayed the same interest for a dominant position in Angola as it did in Mozambique, being certain, however, that the nonpresence of Cubans had its influence in the evolution of events—including a lesser internationalization of the Mozambican conflict than the Angolan.

It would be interesting to know if the political about-face of Samora Machel in 1983 and 1984 would have occurred if the Cubans had been present in Mozambique or if the USSR had been strategically engaged in that area of the globe.

Just as it would be interesting to know if Chissano would have initiated a phase of greater cooperation with the West if developments had been similar to those encountered in the Angolan situation. However, it is true that some progress has been made in Mozambique in the past year.

Increasing economic cooperation with the West—more as an accepted inevitability rather than an assumed option—recognition of the need to pursue a model of multiparty democracy, and the initiation of negotiations with Renamo [Mozambique Resistance Movement] were some of the positive steps taken by President Chissano.

But it is important to call attention to the fact that the reforms implemented by Frelimo were considered to be manifestly insufficient.

The new Mozambican Constitution was not approved by a genuinely democratic Constituent Assembly and, moreover, did not include basic principles directly connected with the question of the rights, freedom, and guarantees of the individual.

In addition, there are many indications, in day-to-day discussions, of disrespect for the free expression of news media professionals, not yet having an association for the free exchange of information, and for the establishment of political parties which, like Frelimo, are capable of disputing elections.

It may also be said that Chissano attempted a Romanian-type maneuver in Mozambique, trying to extract political terrain from Renamo: the Frelimo leader could even abandon this party, create a "Patriotic National Front," adopt a multiparty Constitution, hold elections in a summit-type affair, win them, and place Renamo in a situation of fait accompli.

### The Importance of Renamo

This strategy would be difficult to implement, since it would never be accepted, tacitly or expressly, by Renamo; the main reason being that in the interim it would not be possible to obtain the coveted cease-fire.

For Renamo there would always be the question of control of the census process and of the electoral acts themselves, particularly through international observers.

Just as it would have to deal with the question of the legitimacy of any new Constitution orchestrated by a Constituent Assembly.

And just as, finally, it would be important to analyze the mechanisms of control to be adopted relative to the cease-fire, being considered natural for that development to be handled by the United Nations along with the need to find a formula for a transition government open to the opposition.

A strong position by Renamo with regard to these questions of principle is considered positive for the future of Mozambique.

And now, it is time to render homage to Afonso Dhlakama and Renamo: no matter how badly they speak of Mozambique National Resistance and no matter how negative its image has been abroad, if it were not for its participation in the armed conflict in the interior, the evolution of the Mozambican political situation might quite possibly have been different.

The future will tend to show who was responsible for the massacres, starvation, and misery in Mozambique.

Contrary to the campaigns sometimes launched by the international press, I am not among those who think that the primary responsibility belongs to Renamo.

I believe, this yes, that notwithstanding the role that other oppositionist political parties may have played in Mozambique, it was basically up to Renamo to combat Marxist-Leninist totalitarianism.

And, speaking from a purely personal viewpoint, I cannot help but be grateful for the role it played.

### \*Economic Life, Refugees Return to Angonia

91AF0381A Maputo NOTICIAS in  
Portuguese 22 Nov 90 p 8

[Article by Naftal Donaldo]

[Text] An average of eight people a day are returning on their own to Angonia, while the UN contingency program is underwriting the organized repatriation of about 10,000 Mozambicans who had taken refuge in Malawi. Meanwhile, the professional triage of the returned and repatriated citizens continues, at a time when reactivation of the economy is emerging as the number one priority in that district of Tete Province.

Its geographical location, natural resources, climate, and the density and abilities of its population give Angonia privileged status, not only in comparison to districts located north of the Zambeze river in northeastern Tete, but in relation to the entire province.

During the period prior to the intensified cycle of violence in 1986, it was common to hear folk sayings which, "decoded," could be translated as "Going to Angonia and not eating 'litches' is like going to Rome and not seeing the Pope."

There is a certain metaphorical content in proverbs that arise out of the very soul of the each people's secular knowledge, but it is undeniable that Angonia reached the pinnacles of gastronomic stardom by dint of the "record number" of agricultural products produced by the district: at first, because of the efforts of Portuguese farmers, and later under the Angonia Agroindustrial Complex (CAIA). In both phases, the family farm was a strong factor.

Circumstances augured well for continuance in a promising direction, but war broke out in Angonia in 1986 and most of its residents sought refuge in Malawi.

The first signs that security was being restored to the district began to appear in 1987—thanks to the counter-offensive launched by the government Army—and this led 23,300 people to return from Malawi by the end of the following year. In 1989, 13,040 Mozambicans streamed into Angonia from that same country, and 1,946 more came between January and September of this year. Ulongue has 4,350 people who are displaced persons, in the strict sense of the word.

Of this total, 13,410 are receiving assistance from humanitarian organizations and a process of triage is now underway to determine which individuals will continue to receive emergency aid.

As ironic as it may seem, while Angonia is recording this centripetal movement of people who had emigrated to Malawi under the duress of war, an as yet undetermined number of people are fleeing the district of Mutarara to that country for the same reason.

#### Where Are the Economic Operators?

Meanwhile, the land in Angonia just lies there, fertile and eager to be irrigated, plowed, tilled, and sown by whoever who has the skill to work it. These people, the repatriates and the returnees, are already there. The only problem is that the corn seed they were furnished (Kalahari) is not suited to the type of soil and the spades they were given are not the kind they are traditionally accustomed to use. This kind of blunder is the order of the day in the donor community, which has promised to solve the mixup.

Discreet analyses made by some of those actively working on the problems of the emergency in Mozambique lead one to suspect that some zones of Tete Province should no longer be receiving only the items donated by the international community. This point of view is shared by many people who are now classified as displaced.

Now that security has been restored, those family members who are still alive and can be found reunited and a roof raised to house the family unit; with the school built, the health clinic in place, the farm tools and seeds distributed, the public is only waiting for resumption of commercial activity. Their needs go beyond those of an ordinary displaced or repatriated person who is assisted in the context of the emergency.

The public's new social conscience impels them to seek to satisfy other ambitions, because they are already part of the context of rehabilitation. And this is the way things look in some of the places we visited: there is a need for intervention by the economic agents that can spark renewed commercial activity.

The absence of economic operators, particularly Agricom [Agricultural Products Marketing Company], in Angonia has meant that during the last harvest the repatriated/returnees, i.e., the peasants, have sold their products to Malawian businessmen. Another reason was the lack of incentives that could encourage the Mozambican farmer to exchange the fruits of his labor with a local buyer.

Whatever reading one can make of this situation, a contradictory sentiment is expressed by some private Mozambican economic operators: on the one hand, they want the banks to guarantee loans for restoration of the ruined commercial infrastructure so that they can resume their activities. On the other hand, the profit motive superimposes itself over the social priorities. This means that many essential goods have yet to move from the provincial capital to Angonia, either because the margin of profit is insignificant, or because they are valuable items that can be used to solve problems encountered along the way.

This is the case with the school books from the New Educational System. The second half of this year in Angonia saw a rise of about 70 percent in the number of children who are still attending elementary school. We are not talking about school supplies acquired through the ASDI [no expansion found] donation, because they are offered to orphans, or children whose guardians cannot purchase them, after being shipped by DPCCN [Department for the Prevention and Control of Natural Disasters] or some other carrier.

We are referring to the books that are purchased and picked up in the city of Tete. They were supposed to be resold in commercial establishments or schools, but that is not being done, since the margin of profit is ridiculously low. We could cite other examples to illustrate the discrepancy between profit and social action, but we believe the above case is sufficiently explicit.

This gives us reason to conclude that there is still much to be done in the context of emergency assistance. Although Angonia is now being assisted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, NARMAL [Support Group for Refugees and Liberation Movements], DPCCN, the Lutheran Worldwide Federation,

World Vision, DANIDA [Danish International Development Agency], the World Food Program, Doctors Without Borders/Belgium, and other humanitarian organizations, these efforts must be supplemented by the actions of the economic operators from private, state, and mixed enterprises.

#### **\*Inadequate Food Supply to FAM in Nampula**

91AF0381B Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Nov 90 p 3

[Text] The situation in the food supply to the Armed Forces of Mozambique (FAM) here in this country, which has been dragging on for a long time, is going to [word missing], according to a statement made by Colonel Roberto dos Santos, director of the Bureau of Logistics of the FAM, at the end of his working visit to Nampula Province.

Col. dos Santos, who was talking with our colleague Agostinho Macuana, justified his statement by pointing out that given the current economic trend in our country, the Armed Forces must depend on the Mozambican government's overall program for supplying food to the public. The officer emphasized, however, that an improvement is expected in the military uniforms situation, essentially as regards field uniforms and boots.

The FAM logistical director spent two days in Nampula informing himself about the current problems of supplying foodstuffs to the military units stationed there, besides bringing himself up to date on other issues associated with the branch he heads.

On this question, Col. dos Santos stressed that the situation is fairly serious because the province has no reserve stocks of cereals—especially rice—a circumstance that forces the local logistics people to resort to corn flour, which is often unsuited for food use. He insisted, however, that this crisis may be overcome temporarily during the coming months with the arrival of a satisfactory shipment of that product.

The military chief's trip to Nampula Province was also planned as an opportunity for him to brief the military officers of the local unit on the revised structure of his sector under the new FAM organization chart, which was adopted as a result of the general reorganization process going on in Mozambique, and to make them aware of the issues regarding the sale of real estate and other facilities that now belong to the Ministry of National Defense.

#### **\*Nampula Facing Imminent Deforestation**

91AF0382E Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Nov 90 p 3

[Text] The vegetation in the province of Nampula faces total extinction, just as is occurring in the other provinces of this country. This situation results primarily from a disrespect for the laws and rules that regulate the use and exploitation of the forest resources. This was the report given recently by Maria Naftal, chief of the

Forestry and Wildlife Services in Nampula, during the first National Seminar on the Environment, which was held in that northern city.

According to the account given by Naftal on that occasion, about 5,000 hectares of forest are being cut down in different zones of the province without proper reforestation or replacement of the trees. Nor is any natural regeneration of the forests recurring, since the "cap" itself is later burned for the sake of farming activities.

In addition to the practice of felling trees and other shrubs and plants, there is uncontrolled burning, mainly for agricultural reasons, as well as both poaching and traditional hunting activities.

Naftal mentioned districts that have high population density—namely Nacala-Porto, Monapo, Ribaue, Angoche, and Nampula—as being the ones that exhibit the greatest degree of destruction. Things have reached such a point that their residents have to travel long distances to find firewood.

"In some of those districts—such as Angoche, Ribaue, and Monapo—the destruction is so massive that it even leads to problems associated with the drying up of the rivers and aggravates the constant shortage of rainfall, as well as the illnesses caused by shortages of drinking water, oxygen, and other elements necessary to human life," she said.

Our source said that an evaluation of agricultural production in the region was made recently, in order to compare it with the level of five years ago. It was concluded that output is declining significantly because of uncontrolled deforestation. In this context, Naftal indicated that the government has already lost some of its largest forest preserves.

She also said that 11.4 million hectares, or 16 percent, represents forest that has some commercial value. "The exploratory inventory taken by the FAO in 1980 showed that about 89 percent of the country was covered by woody vegetation, composed of trees and bushes. Of that, 45 percent consisted of savannahs of low density, and 39 percent was shrubby vegetation.

#### **What Are the Solutions?**

Every possible effort will need to be made to stem the massive destruction of the forests. Work must be done to reforest the zones where the trees are being cut, and to preserve and properly manage the existing forestry resources.

This is why Project FO-5 is being implemented in Nampula Province. The following are among the principal project activities:

- Planting of fast-growing trees having low commercial value, with a view to producing coal and firewood for the inhabitants of the cities of Nacala and Nampula.
- Planting trees to protect the hydrological basin and the shallow lake that provide water for the city of



Nampula. About 1,300 hectares of eucalyptus have already been planted under this project.

In addition, various trials are being done with leguminous and leafy species, as well as experiments in agro-silviculture, with a view to improving the ability to meet the continuing needs of nature conservation.

#### **\*Hybrid Coconut Palms Flourish in Zambezia**

91AF0381C Maputo NOTICIAS inPortuguese 9 Nov 90  
p 8

[Article by Augusto Helio]

[Text] The province of Zambezia now has about 3,000 hectares of land planted to hybrid coconut palms, a new variety that was introduced in this country in 1989 and which resulted from the crossing of the tall coconut palm that is typical of the region and the so-called "dwarf" that is native to Malaysia, according to what our reporters in the area have learned.

Goncalo Ferrao, president of the Association of Copra Producers of Zambezia, an organization that includes three major production units as well as family and private farms, told this newspaper that the hybrid palms occupy more than 3,000 hectares, most of them owned by the so-called big companies such as Companhia do Madal, Boror, Zambezia, and Empresa Agricola da Murroa.

According to the source, the hybrid palms were planted in areas where, starting in 1979, the common coconut palms that were typical of the region and known as the "big Mozambique palms" were being cut down. Because of their advanced age, they had become less productive.

"The first experiment with introducing hybrid coconut palms in this province used some trees imported from Malaysia, on the continent of Asia. The results were favorable; and now more than 3,000 hectares of the approximately 70,000 hectares occupied by typical palms are occupied by the hybrids," said Goncalo Ferrao.

Resulting from genetic transformations that produce a cross between the aforementioned typical and "dwarf" palms, the new variety attains an average height of a little over two meters. Under normal conditions, it has a life expectancy of 80 or 90 years.

The president of the Association of Copra Producers of Zambezia said that the new species has become established in all the areas of the province where coconut palms are grown, as part of an initiative aimed at propagating it so that it reaches into new production areas, with no limit contemplated on the extent of those areas.

As with the typical coconut palms, most of the hybrids have been planted along the Zambezia coast, a region said to have the largest concentration of palm trees in the world.

Considered of excellent quality, the hybrid palms are already supplying the province with coconuts, which are also used to make copra, mainly for export.

"In terms of production efficiency, the hybrid palms, which begin forming coconuts after three years naturally produce more fruit than the so-called typical palms, and this is why one of the primary goals of the copra producers is to increase the numbers of these trees," Ferrao said.

According to the copra producers' association president, however, the hybrid palms require greater care when planting, harrowing, and fertilizing, especially during the first five years of their life, if they are to produce at their normal levels.

He admitted, however, that plans to expand the hybrid palm population in the province have been jeopardized by the effects of actions by the armed bandits that are being felt in the region. These circumstances have even made it extremely difficult to do the harrowing work in the groves of typical palms.

Ferrao also said that if all the sectors involved in copra production in the province succeed in meeting their goals for expanding the number of hybrid palms, the new variety could enable our country to join the ranks of the world's largest producers of coconuts.

This theory is supported by the fact that in Zambezia Province the hybrid palms have found a zone whose natural conditions are favorable to their normal growth.

So far, the replacement of the so-called typical palms by the hybrids has been limited to areas that are readily accessible. If the security situation improves, the process of expanding into other areas could proceed.

In addition to their physical characteristics, notably a shorter stature that facilitates harvesting their fruit, the hybrid palms can also be identified by their customary mixture of colors—the red, yellow, and green of their fruit, trunk, and leaves.

#### **Namibia**

#### **Officials Arrested for Issuing False Passports**

MB1501120491 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1051 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] Windhoek Jan 15 SAPA—Police in Windhoek expect to make more arrests for irregularities in the issuing of Namibian passports, reportedly constituting large-scale fraud and bribery.

According to a news report on Tuesday [15 Jan], 11 officials of the Namibian Home Affairs Ministry were already in custody, but police spokesman Brig. Siggie Eimbeck said further arrests could be expected even before their scheduled appearance in court on Wednesday.



Namibian passports are allegedly being sold at R[and]600 each to foreigners who reside in Namibia, mainly Nigerians, Zaireans and Zambians.

Meanwhile, Namibia's deputy director of immigration and border control, Mr. David Shimwino, has appealed to the public to help trace illegal aliens in Namibia.

Mr. Shimwino said 3,000 foreigners were granted temporary residence permits in September last year but only 1,000 of them had left the country.

The other 2,000 were still illegally in Namibia, and he warned strict measures would be taken against illegal residents.

### Swaziland

#### National University Reopens, Council Suspended

MB1501182291 Johannesburg International Service  
in English 1500 GMT 15 Jan 91

[Text] The University of Swaziland has reopened without incident after being closed indefinitely.

The university campus near Manzini was closed after a violent confrontation between students and armed security forces on 13 October last year, resulting in the injury of 86 students.

As a condition for reopening the university the Swaziland authorities have stipulated that the students representative council, which the authorities allege was behind the October unrest, is under suspension pending the outcome of a judicial commission of inquiry.

### Zambia

#### Mandela Arrives for Talks With ANC Leaders

MB1601154491 Umtata Capital Radio  
in English 1500 GMT 16 Jan 91

[Text] Nelson Mandela has arrived in Zambia for talks with exiled ANC [African National Congress] leaders. The ANC's deputy president has told a reception party that negotiations with the South African Government are still on course. Mandela is scheduled to remain in Lusaka for two days.

An ANC official says Mandela will also discuss with exiled leaders the impending repatriation to South Africa of 3,000 ANC cadres still living in Zambia.

#### Union Rejects Plan To Cut Civil Service

MB1601123191 Johannesburg International Service  
in English 1100 GMT 16 Jan 91

[Text] The Civil Servants' Union of Zambia, the CSUZ, has rejected government plans to cut the civil service, and said the move is unjustified.

The CSUZ [assistant] general secretary, Mr. Godden Madandi, said that the union had information that the government plans to reduce the 30,000-strong civil service work force by 35 percent in the top grades, and by 15 percent in the lower grades.

Mr. Mandande said the government should rather expand the civil service, as the country's population growth required a larger public service.

### Zimbabwe

#### Mugabe Abandons Idea of One-Party State

MB1101183091 Johannesburg International Service  
in English 1115 GMT 11 Jan 91

[From the "Africa South" program]

[Text] Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe has recently announced in the Nigerian capital, Lagos, that he'd abandoned his idea of Zimbabwe becoming a one-party state. This announcement marks a radical departure from Mr. Mugabe's election manifesto, in which he had stated his firm commitment to a one-party state. From Harare Trevor Grundy reports:

[Begin Gundy recording] Only a year ago President Mugabe roasted critics of the one-party state. He slammed waverers in his party, and in a dramatic speech told western critics to go to hell. Observers once expected a full-blooded move toward the one-party Marxist-Leninist state, but it never happened.

In Lagos President Mugabe said that yes, his government had once been in favor of such a system of government, but the idea has now been abandoned. He said that the concept met with stiff opposition from the people, and he applauded African governments who now embraced pluralism.

To many people the president's words in Lagos would appear to be a complete right-about-turn, but opposition has been growing here for a number of years. After [cut in transmission] President Mugabe's political unity with his erstwhile political enemy, the portly veteran nationalist, Dr. Joshua Nkomo, opposition grew even faster. Elements of Nkomo's ZAPU [Zimbabwe African People's Union] organization are in the cabinet, in the Politburo, and in the Central Committee, and in the latter two organizations there has been really tough opposition to the president's one time dream of a monolithic one-party socialist state. Last August 22 of the 26 members of the powerful Politburo voted against the idea. The following month the Central Committee debated the concept for three hours. No vote was taken, but the president later let it be known that he was ready to bow to majority opinion. He is, after all, one of Africa's few consensus political leaders. The irony is that Zimbabwe is almost a defacto one-party state. All but three seats in Parliament are held by members of the ruling party, ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National

Union - Patriotic Front], or independent members who got to parliament's green-leathered chairs because they go along with the aspirations of government.

There is nothing really new in what President Mugabe said in Lagos this week. It's just that he said it very loudly, very clearly, and to a very large audience. [end recording]

#### **MNR Commitment to Mozambique Peace Effort Urged**

MB1601101491 Harare THE HERALD  
in English 8 Jan 91 p 2

[Editorial: "MNR must play fair or else"]

[Text] The latest offensive launched by the MNR [Mozambique National Resistance] in Mozambique confirms what was widely feared from the start: that once Zimbabwean troops withdrew to the Beira and Limpopo corridors, the bandits would step up the war in an effort to strengthen their bargaining position at any future peace talks.

Nor, given the MNR's track record for treachery, should it come as any surprise that the bandits have also reneged on the Rome partial ceasefire accord under which they pledged not to attack Zimbabwean forces or civilians within the corridors' boundaries.

Despite all the misgivings—this newspaper's prominently among them—our troops have scrupulously abided by the terms of the accord, even to the extent of pulling out of the rest of Mozambique well ahead of the withdrawal deadline. It would normally be tacit to such an accord that troops seen to be withdrawing to pre-arranged positions as promised under a signed and sealed agreement, would be allowed to do so without let or hindrance.

Indeed, how better for an enemy to demonstrate his desire to end hostilities. But, of course, here we are dealing with the MNR, a force which on so many past occasions has shown it cannot be trusted.

Our troops were attacked while the withdrawal exercise was in progress and then, in total contravention of the terms of the accord, attacked again once they were inside the corridors. The bandits have blown up both the Beira and Limpopo lines, attacked and looted villages, and killed and abducted civilians, all with the ink on the accord barely dry.

The aim of the attacks seems to be to deliberately provoke our forces into retaliating in the hope, perhaps, of casting Zimbabwe in the role of aggressor and pact-breaker. Hardly the action of a sincere negotiator bent on getting down to serious talking, we think?

With no general ceasefire yet in place, the MNR is at perfect liberty to go on the offensive in areas vacated by our forces but, again, to do so and deliberately set out to increase the spillage of blood is hardly the action of a negotiating party seeking a just solution in Mozambique.

Continued South African support for the MNR must also raise doubts as to the bandits' sincerity in the long drawn out and frequently sabotaged efforts to achieve peace. Despite Frelimo's concessions and our own willingness to co-operate to the full in the peace process, the bandits remain uncompromising and intransigent. How else to describe the MNR stance when bandits put a stumbling block before the first modest move in the peace process, infringing the accord.

But the bandits are playing a dangerous game with their forays into the corridors. The army has already expressed its frustration at being forced to play a defensive role and cannot be expected to hold back indefinitely. In dealing with the MNR in the past, attack has always proved the best form of defence.

With the bandits playing fast and loose with the accord, it can be only a matter of time before our troops adopt a policy of hot pursuit which will take them beyond the corridors' boundaries when they or the civilians they are protecting come under attack. The Joint Verification Commission monitoring the accord is fully aware of MNR breaches of the agreement and will be expected to issue a strong warning to the bandits of the consequences of further infringements. With three of the bandits serving as commission members there should be no difficulty in putting across the message in the strongest possible terms.

By ceasing its attacks on the corridors, the MNR will at least be showing some commitment to a negotiated settlement in Mozambique, something which is presently in grave doubt.

#### **Justice on Removal of Nationalization Safeguards**

MB1601094991 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY  
in English 16 Jan 91 p 1

[Report by Michael Hartnack: "Zimbabwe Judge in Threat to Land Law"]

[Text] Harare—Zimbabwe's Chief Justice has publicly criticised new legislation aimed at removing safeguards against the nationalisation of land, and threatened that the courts might declare the law invalid.

Chief Justice Anthony Gubbay's open challenge to President Robert Mugabe's government seems likely to draw Zimbabwe's judges into a constitutional crisis. Speaking on Monday [14 Jan] at the opening of the Supreme Court term, the judge warned that although Lancaster House constitutional guarantees had elapsed, the government did not have unquestionable power to enact laws "destroying the very foundation or structure of the constitution".

He predicted the judiciary would pronounce invalid any law to that effect.

He said removing the right of appeal to the courts over compensation payments reduced constitutional pledges of "fair" treatment to "an empty handed gesture".

At the heart of the crisis are Mugabe's plans to settle 110,000 peasant families on 5-million hectares in the highly productive maize and tobacco farming belt, which is largely in the hands of 4,500 white farmers.

The farms were worth R[and]3bn [billion] at market prices, but only R540m [million] has reportedly been set aside for compensation.

If Mugabe signs the Bill into law, as expected, a constitutional crisis appears inevitable, as judges cannot be sacked.

Chief Justice Gubbay said he had to allay citizens' fears "that the judiciary's power to enforce the basic rights and freedoms of the individual is now in jeopardy".

The judge also condemned a constitutional attempt to reinstate whipping as a legal punishment.

## Benin

### Soglo Announces Presidential Candidacy

AB1101203591 Dakar PANA in English 1845 GMT  
11 Jan 91

[Text] Cotonou, 11 Jan. (ABP-BEN/PANA)—The prime minister of the transition government in Benin, Nicephore Soglo, on Friday in Cotonou, announced his candidature in the forth-coming presidential elections in the West African country.

Soglo, who had been silent on the matter until now, made the announcement two months ahead of the first round of the elections scheduled to take place in March.

Five other aspirants—Thomas Goudou, Hassan Fassassi, Albert Tevoedjere, Adrien Houngbedji and Gatién Houngbedji—had earlier declared their intention to contest for the post. The mandate of the transition government, led by Soglo, will expire on 1 April, when the new president is expected to assume office.

### UDES Leader Houngbedji To Run for Presidency

AB1401112091 Paris AFP in French 0729 GMT  
8 Jan 91

[Text] Cotonou, 8 Jan (AFP)—Gatién Houngbedji, leader of the Democratic Union for Economic and Social Development (UDES) has just declared his intention to run in the presidential elections slated for March. Forty-two-year-old Gatién Houngbedji is a graduate of the National Engineering School (France), and the Lille Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Houngbedji, who returned to Benin in 1984 after nine years of voluntary exile, is head of a transit and consignment agency, and chairman of the board of governors of the Bank of Africa-Benin, a new establishment that was established, among others, with French public funds. He founded UDES in April 1990.

The other four candidates are Albert Tevoedjere, former deputy director general of the International Labor Organization, Adrien Houngbedji, chairman of the Party for Democratic Renewal, and two teachers: Prince Goudou, who lives in France, and Hassani Fassassi, who lectures at Tripoli University.

### Endorsed by Congress

AB1601104691 Cotonou Domestic Service in French  
1930 GMT 6 Jan 91

[Text] The deliberations of the first ordinary congress of the Democratic Union for Economic and Social Development, UDES, ended this afternoon at the Stade de l'Amitié in Cotonou. The participants officially reiterated their adhesion to the party and selected its chairman, Gatién Houngbedji, as their candidate for the upcoming presidential elections. UDES members and representatives of the sections abroad, namely in France, Cameroon, and Ivory Coast, worked hard to lay down

the new foundations of their party. Many other parties also expressed their solidarity with Gatién Houngbedji's party which advocates union, development, and peace. In his closing speech, the UDES chairman presented his party's major policies which can be summed up as follows: prioritizing children's education at all levels, improving the educational standard through selection of the best at all levels, creating infrastructure capable of alleviating hardship in the rural areas, prioritizing the country's entire industrial sector, among other issues.

It is worth noting that the UDES chairman, Gatién Houngbedji, who was selected by the members of his party to represent them in the upcoming presidential elections, stated that no achievements are possible without the participation of the citizens of a country. He, therefore, called for the constant assistance, protection, and support of all UDES members to enable him to fulfill his tasks.

## Cape Verde

### Opposition MPD Defeats PAICV at Polls

AB1501132491 Paris AFP in English 0005 GMT  
15 Jan 91

[Text] Praia, Jan 14 (AFP)—Cape Verde's first officially recognised opposition party, the Movement for Democracy [MPD], inflicted a heavy defeat on the ruling African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde [PAICV] in Sunday's general elections. As Prime Minister Pedro Pires conceded defeat in an overnight radio broadcast, semi-official sources reported Monday that the MPD—set up barely eight months ago—had taken five of the nine inhabited islands, lost on three and shared two seats on the ninth. The striking victory included the most populated islands of Santiago, where the capital Praia is, San Vicente and Santo Antao, and the MPD was sure of getting two of the three seats voted for by islanders abroad, the sources said.

MPD leader Carlos Veiga, unable to contain his emotion as motorists hooted in the streets here all night in celebration, pledged to form a "competent and serious government" for the West African archipelago which became independent of Portugal in 1975. The PAICV has been the sole legal party all that time. Mr. Pires said it would shortly be restructured. The extent of its defeat was shown in the urban zone of the capital where the list he headed as party chief won only two of the 12 seats, the sources said. On San Vicente, the list headed by foreign minister Silvino da Luz and national assembly Speaker Abilio Duarte was similarly obliterated.

President Aristides Pereira, in office since independence, is to be challenged in a presidential poll next month by MPD member Mascarenhas Monteiro.



**Wins Two-Thirds of Seats***AB1601152091 Paris AFP in English 1408 GMT  
16 Jan 91*

[Text] Praia, Jan 16 (AFP)—Cape Verde's first officially recognised opposition party, the Movement for Democracy, won more than two-thirds of the 79 seats at stake in Sunday's general election, chief election supervisor Onofre Lima said late Tuesday. It took 56 seats to 23 for the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde which had been the only legal party in the West African islands since independence from Portugal in 1975. With a low abstention rate of about 15 to 20 per cent, the new party set up a mere eight months ago by lawyer Carlos Veiga—got 78,392 votes and the PAICV 39,439, Mr. Lima's electoral commission reported.

With a very comfortable majority in the national assembly, Mr. Veiga said in a TV interview he would look into revising the Constitution. He had initial talks with President Aristides Pereira on Tuesday after outgoing premier and PAICV party chief Pedro Pires submitted his resignation.

A presidential poll is due on February 17, when Mr. Pereira, 67, in the post since independence, is to be challenged by independent candidate Antonio Mascarenhas Monteiro, who is supported by the new majority party.

**Ghana****Troops Leave for Liberian ECOMOG Service***AB1701112991 Dakar PANA in French 1128 GMT  
14 Jan 91*

[Text] Accra, 14 Jan (GNA/PANA)—About 800 Ghanaian soldiers left Tema harbor on Saturday, 12 January aboard the "Volta River" to participate in peacekeeping operations in Liberia. Fifty-seven Liberian refugees returned to their country by same ship.

These soldiers will join a group of 120 soldiers which left for Liberia by plane on 8 January. They will relieve a certain number of Ghanaian soldiers who have been in Liberia since August 1990 as part of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] peacekeeping operation there. It will be recalled that Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, The Gambia, and Guinea, are the five countries that supplied contingents to the ECOWAS Cease-fire Monitoring Group, ECOMOG.

**Zimbabwe's Mugabe Arrives on Visit 11 Jan****On Regional Tour***AB1101185191 Dakar PANA in English 1713 GMT  
11 Jan 91*

[Text] Accra, 11 Jan. (GNA/PANA)—Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe arrived in Accra Friday from

Dakar, Senegal, on the last leg of a three-nation West African tour which also took him to Nigeria.

Mugabe, accompanied by his Ghanaian wife Sally and a 10-member delegation including Foreign Minister Nathan Shamuyarira, was welcomed by his host, Jerry Rawlings, members of his ruling Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC), secretaries (ministers) and diplomats. Also on hand to welcome Mugabe, who was once a teacher in the West African country, were members of Ghana's revolutionary organs. He made no statement to the press.

Mugabe will be at Kibi, some 100 kilometres north of Accra Saturday as guest at an annual festival, travel to Sekondi-Takoradi, where he will lay a wreath on the tomb of his only son.

He will address a public forum in Accra, visit the construction site of the Non-Aligned Movement conference centre, visit Ghana's hydro-electric dam at Akosombo, about 90 kilometres north of Accra and sign a communique with Rawlings before flying back home on Tuesday night.

Ghanaian and Zimbabwean officials are expected to Benin talks Monday morning.

**Hails Ghanaians on 'Struggle'***AB1401195191 Dakar PANA in English 1755 GMT  
14 Jan 91*

[Text] Accra, 14 Jan. (ZIANA/PANA)—Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe Monday paid tribute to Ghanaians for championing the struggle for the total liberation of Africa.

On the fourth day of his state visit to Ghana, Mugabe paid a courtesy call on the Ga Mantse of Accra at his palace, where he was welcomed with a colourful fanfare by traditional chiefs and showered with numerous gifts.

Expressing his gratitude for the warm welcome given him since his arrival in Ghana for a five-day visit, Mugabe noted that it was in Ghana and particularly in Accra, where the struggle for the total emancipation of the African people from colonial bondage was championed under the leadership of the first Ghanaian president, Kwame Nkrumah.

Mugabe said Accra had played host to the first all Africa conference in 1958 that preceded the formation of the Organisation of African Unity.

After paying his respects to the Ga Mantse, Mugabe and his delegation toured the Volta Lake Transport Company and hydro-electric power project at Akosombo, about 150 kilometres north of the capital, Accra. The hydro-electric project was the brainchild of Nkrumah and provides power to most of the West African state.

Later Mugabe and Ghanaian leader Jerry Rawlings are scheduled to hold talks at State House in Accra. Mugabe is also expected to address a public forum at the teachers'

hall in central Accra. The president and his delegation, which includes his Ghanaian wife, Sally, end the last leg of the three-nation West African tour tomorrow. A joint communique on the visit is expected to be released before he leaves Ghana.

#### **Cooperation Agreement Reached**

*AB1501150091 Accra Domestic Service  
in English 1300 GMT 15 Jan 91*

[Text] Ghana and Zimbabwe have reached an agreement to set up a joint commission on science and technology which will serve as a framework for cooperation between them. Under this agreement, a program for the exchange of teachers will be implemented. This was made known by President Mugabe when he addressed a public forum organized in Accra by the coordinating bureau of revolutionary organs.

He said his visit to Ghana will boost trade relations between the two countries. This is because even though the two sides enjoy cordial relations and share similar views on international issues, relations in terms of trade have been very limited. President Mugabe stressed the need for increased efforts to ensure the unity and total liberation of all African countries, particularly South Africa, to fulfill the dreams of Ghana's late president, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah.

On democracy, President Mugabe said the fundamental question that must be answered by any system adopted by any community is whether the people have freedom of expression and the power to change that system if they so desire. He noted that either a single party or a multiparty system can be democratic, but said this should not be dictated by outsiders. President Mugabe said Zimbabwe has suspended the legislation of the one-party state because of its rejection by the people.

Answering a question on the Gulf crisis, he condemned the Iraqi occupation, but said his country is opposed to unilateral action by any country or countries to use force to reverse the situation, adding that if force must be used to get Iraq out of Kuwait, that force must be a United Nations force. He urged Iraq to comply with United Nations resolutions and withdraw her forces unconditionally from Kuwait.

#### **Communique Issued**

*AB1601111091 Dakar PANA in English 1055 GMT  
16 Jan 91*

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Accra, 16 Jan. (ZIANA/PANA)—Zimbabwe and Ghana have decided to establish a joint commission for increased economic cooperation between the two countries, following the signing of a joint communique by President Robert Mugabe and the Ghanaian leader Ff. Lt. Jerry Rawlings. The communique was signed in Accra Tuesday at the end of Mugabe's five-day visit to the West African country.

The two leaders noted with grave concern Africa's increasing economic problems and said the structural adjustment programmes being undertaken by several countries mostly at heavy political and social costs "were not sufficient to restore the economies of these countries and place them on a sound footing. The leaders renewed their support for a self-reliant, human-centred and sustainable development on the basis of social justice, so as to achieve accelerated structural transformation of their economies."

On South Africa, Mugabe and Rawlings, while regarding as positive "the steps taken by South African President F.W. de Klerk, called for more strident" steps, in particular sanctions, to bring about the dismantling of the racial apartheid system. Regarding the current wave of violence between black people in that country, the two leaders felt this was a manifestation of the minority Pretoria regime's policy of divide-and-rule. They therefore called on the leaderships of black movements in South Africa to be united in talks with the De Klerk government.

According to the communique both leaders commended the Angolan and Mozambican Governments for embarking on direct talks with the rebel movements in their countries. They also hailed efforts to ease the Liberian crisis, and expressed concern over the invasion of Rwanda by Uganda-based Rwandese refugees. They expressed the hope that Rwandan authorities would strive to prevent another civil war.

The two leaders also affirmed their support for the mediation role of the Organisation of African Unity in the Senegal/Mauritania conflict, the Chad/Libya dispute and the Polisario/Morocco hostilities, and expressed the hope that such role would help achieve total peace and stability in the troubled parts of our continent," according to the communique.

On the Gulf crisis, the two leaders called for an urgent and peaceful" solution and for the unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait. They affirmed their unqualified support" for the Palestinian Intifada and called for the cessation of Israeli hostilities, as well as the provision of adequate protection for Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied territories.

The two leaders noted the changes taking place in East-West relations, developments in eastern Europe, moves towards the political and monetary union of western Europe and the increasing global trend towards regional integration. They expressed the hope that the newly united Germany would be a factor for peace by promoting the principles of good neighbourliness and world peace.

While regretting the low level of appreciation by developed countries of the needs of the Third World, Mugabe and Rawlings felt that the developed countries should continue to be responsible for improving the present inequitable international economic system. The two leaders strongly urged developed countries to cooperate

fully in easing the debt burden of the Third World in general and African countries in particular, through such measures as cancellation of debts.

According to the communique, it was against this background that the two leaders welcomed the hosting by Ghana of the Non-Aligned ministerial meeting in 1991, a session which would reassess the role of the movement, with a view to strengthening South-South co-operation, revitalising North-South dialogue and sharpening the strategies of the movement in the task of promoting international peace and security."

Rawlings accepted Mugabe's invitation to pay an official visit to Zimbabwe.

### Ends Visit, Departs

*AB1701090191 Accra Domestic Service  
in English 1300 GMT 16 Jan 91*

[Excerpt] President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe has returned home after a five-day visit to Ghana. The Zimbabwean leader, who was accompanied by his wife, Sally, and a 14-member delegation, was seen off by the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, Nana Konadu Agyeman-Rawlings, and secretaries of state. On the same plane was a 15-member delegation of the Women's League of the ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] party of Zimbabwe which was in the country on a 10-day visit. President Mugabe's visit was the last stage of a three-nation West African tour which also took him to Nigeria and Senegal. [passage omitted]

### Guinea-Bissau

#### Vieira Says PAIGC No Longer 'Ruling Force'

*AB1301183391 Paris AFP in French 1924 GMT  
11 Jan 91*

[Text] Bissau, 11 Jan (AFP)—General Joao Bernardo Vieira, Guinea-Bissau head of state, announced Wednesday that the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC—the ruling party since independence) will no longer be the ruling force of Guinea-Bissau society.

The head of state indicated during a working visit in the south of the country that in view of the political opening and the installation of a multiparty system, the system of a single party holding the state's and society's entire ruling power is destined to disappear.

General Vieira also issued an appeal to all Guineans, inside the country and abroad, to participate in the new political process and in the development of Guinea-Bissau. The head of state asked the country's traditional and religious leaders to forget the errors committed by his party since independence (1974) and to take part in the new national policy of development.

In addition, the president announced the creation of the country's first university, whose purpose will be to ensure continued training of the nation's cadres. He also stated that the people will be called on to give their views on abolishing the death penalty in the country.

### Guinea

#### Military National Redress Committee Dissolved

*AB1601224891 Conakry Domestic Service  
in French 2200 GMT 16 Jan 91*

[Text] Ordinance concerning the dissolution of the Military Committee for National Redress: The president of the Republic orders:

Article 1: Ordinance 406/PRG/404 of (25 June 1984) concerning the creation of the Military Committee for National Redress has been abrogated.

Article 2: The Military Committee for National Redress has been dissolved.

Article 3: The present ordinance, which takes effect from the date of its signing, will be recorded and published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Guinea.

[Signed in] Conakry, [date indistinct] 1991, by the president of the Republic, General Lansana Conte

#### President Promulgates New Constitution

*AB0601131691 Conakry Domestic Service  
in French 1945 GMT 4 Jan 91*

[Presidential decree promulgating the Fundamental Law; date of decree not given]

[Text] The president of the Republic, considering Ordinance No. 102 [words indistinct] concerning the institution of the referendum for the adoption of the draft Fundamental Law; considering Decree No. 240 [words indistinct] December 1990 concerning the organization of the referendum on the adoption of the draft Fundamental Law; considering the proclamation on (?26) December 1990 of the results of the balloting, decrees:

Article 1: The Fundamental Law of the Republic of Guinea, adopted by the 23 December 1990 referendum, has been promulgated.

Article 2: The present decree will be recorded and published [words indistinct] of the Republic of Guinea.

### Ivory Coast

#### Cooperation Agreements Signed With Cuba

*AB1001161291 Dakar PANA in English 1456 GMT  
10 Jan 91*

[Text] Abidjan, 10 Jan. (AIP/PANA)—Cote d'Ivoire and Cuba have signed two cooperation accords in the economic, scientific, technical, cultural and educational



domains. The first of the accords signed by both countries in Abidjan on Tuesday, have to do with the promotion of cooperation in economic, scientific, technical and cultural fields for the accelerated economic development and social progress of their peoples. The second agreement centred on improving cooperation in education and culture between them.

The protocols were signed by the Ivorian foreign affairs minister, Essy Amara and the Cuban non-resident ambassador, Silvio Rivera Perez (who was awarded the Ivorian Grand Officer of the National Order during the occasion), for their respective countries. Cote d'Ivoire and Cuba established diplomatic relations in 1987.

#### **IMF Chief on Visit, Comments on Economy**

*AB1101101091 Dakar PANA in English 1535 GMT 10 Jan 91*

[Text] Abidjan, 10 Jan (AIP/PANA)—The director-general of the IMF, Michel Camdessus, has assured that the multilateral institution's assistance to Africa would not be affected by recent developments in Eastern Europe. The IVORIAN PRESS AGENCY (AIP), quoted Camdessus as saying in an interview he granted to the country's FRA-TERNITE MATIN newspaper published on Wednesday that the IMF was committed to supporting African countries engaged in reforms aimed at lasting economic development. He estimated Africa's current external debt at 250 billion U.S. dollars out of which 135 billion dollars are owed by Sub-Saharan Africa.

Camdessus cited rescheduling and cancellation of official debts, by the industrialised countries and debt renegotiations with commercial banks which gave them series of options on repayment terms, as some of the initiatives taken by the fund to relieve the continent of its debt burden.

The IMF boss refuted suggestions that structural adjustment measures were synonymous with austerity and social crises adding that the fund does not impose programmes on governments but only assists member-countries to correct imbalances at their request.

Commenting on the Ivorian economy, Camdessus expressed satisfaction with the initial positive results recorded [by] the reform programme put in place by Prime Minister Alassane Ouattara, saying it was well conceived and received the support of the IMF and the World Bank. He stressed however that sustainable economic take-off in Cote d'Ivoire would require as much perseverance as flexibility for it to respond the continuous external developments in the economic environment.

#### **Liberia**

#### **U.S. Letter States Ready To Support Peace Plan**

*AB1601164091 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 16 Jan 91*

[Text] The United States is ready to support the Liberian people's desire for a freely elected democratic government and assist Liberians in rebuilding their nation. In a letter to the Liberian Interim Government of National Unity, the U.S. Congress said it will encourage the interim government's continuous and serious efforts to keep the peace process going and government efforts for a better [word indistinct].

The U.S. Congress welcomed the agreement and the acceptance of the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] peace plan for Liberia by all parties. The letter was signed by the Senate subcommittee chairman on foreign relations, Claiborne Pell, subcommittee chairman on African affairs, Paul Simon, and a ranking member of the Senate subcommittee on African affairs, Nancy Kassebaum.

Recently, the U.S. President Mr. George Bush approved the release of \$6 million from his Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund to meet urgent humanitarian needs of Liberian refugees in addition to the approval of \$2.8 million as support for ECOWAS peace-keeping and humanitarian relief activities in Liberia.

#### **Government To Ensure Rule of Law, Due Process**

*AB1501174491 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 15 Jan 91*

[Text] The Liberian Interim Government of National Unity says it will endeavor to institute a system of justice under which the rule of law and due process will supercede other considerations. According to government, this system of justice will afford Liberians and other residents equal opportunity in Liberian courts.

In remarks yesterday at the induction ceremony of two recently appointed magistrates, the Liberian interim leader, Dr. Amos Sawyer, noted that in its efforts to revitalize the courts, government insists that all magistrates henceforth must be loyal to and familiar with the contents of the law and that judicial appointments will involve the Liberian National Bar Association, LNBA, because of this organization's competence and government's respect for that body.

The president pointed out that if the rule of law must triumph in the Liberian society, court administrators must be well versed in the law. The rule of law must take its course in the context of concrete situations, the president said, and cautioned lawyers and judges to exercise their functions with compassion and humanity. He further said due process is fundamental to civil society, adding, if society is to be seen as predictable, court administrators must be people of integrity and competence.



The two judicial officials inducted yesterday were attorney at law, Blamoh Dickson, magistrate for New Kru Town, and Counselor David Withersorn, magistrate of the Monrovia City Court.

### Interim President Meets ECOWAS Secretary

AB1601134491 Monrovia Radio ELBC  
in English 0900 GMT 16 Jan 91

[Text] Modalities of a cease-fire agreement by all warring factions in the Liberian civil crisis and the hosting of a national conference in Liberia are two major issues of the executive secretary of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS], Dr. Abbas Bundu, during his visit to Liberia. Dr. Bundu who is presently in Liberia as guest of the Interim Government of National Unity, was speaking yesterday in Monrovia when he met with the Interim Government president, Dr. Amos Sawyer. He explained that the modalities of the cease-fire agreement would be worked out by an ECOWAS technical committee headed by the ECOMOG field commander, Major General Joshua Dogonyaro.

On the issue of the national conference, Dr. Bundu stated that the hosting of the conference in Liberia was to complete the process of the formation of the interim government as stipulated by the Banjul peace plan. All these discussions, he noted, will be held in consultation with the Interim Government of National Unity in order to see how best ECOWAS can approach these issues surrounding the peace plan for Liberia.

Welcoming the Executive Secretary of ECOWAS, Dr. Abbas Bundu, to Liberia yesterday, Liberian interim president Dr. Amos Sawyer said, as a result of the presence of ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] in Liberia, citizens can now get this war psychology out of their mind and begin putting their lives together again. He said the safety provided by ECOMOG can be easily seen through the rapid influx of people to Monrovia from behind the lines of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia. He said Liberians abroad have now begun to return home as the result of ECOMOG's presence in the country. Dr. Sawyer expressed gratitude to the ECOWAS for ECOMOG's role in securing peace and stability in Liberia, and said Liberians are thankful to ECOMOG for revitalizing their social lives.

In a remark, the ECOWAS executive secretary said he was delighted over the fine sentiments expressed by President Sawyer about the role of ECOMOG in the country, and will convey them to the ECOWAS chairman, Sir Dawda Jawara.

### Taylor Appoints Education, Agriculture Ministers

AB0801160091 Gbarnga Radio ELBC  
in English 1900 GMT 7 Jan 91

[Text] Several appointments have been made in government by President Charles Taylor. The acting president

of the Cuttington University College, Mrs. (V. Muselyn Cooper), becomes minister of education. A Liberian scientist, Dr. (Roland Masakwer) of the Central Agricultural Research Institute in Gbarnga, is now minister of agriculture, while Mr. (Jessie Gbeyanu) becomes managing director of the Forestry Development Authority, the FDA. Mr. (Sirulali) a prominent Liberian businessman, is now managing director of the newly formed Liberian National Hydrocarbon Corporation.

President Taylor says the appointment of the officials takes immediate effect.

### New Ghanaian ECOMOG Contingent Arrives

AB1601181091 Monrovia Radio ELBC  
in English 0900 GMT 16 Jan 91

[Text] A new contingent of the Ghana Armed Forces arrived in Liberia yesterday to relieve the first batch of Ghanaian soldiers serving in the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] forces. An advanced party arrived last Tuesday [8 January]. This group of soldiers will stay in Liberia for six months.

## Mali

### President Traore Receives Tuareg Leaders

AB1401092991 Bamako Domestic Service  
in French 1500 GMT 12 Jan 91

[Text] Yesterday the president of the Republic received our Tuareg brothers, signatories to the Tamanrasset peace agreement. During the talks at Koulouba, President Moussa Traore pointed out that the peace agreement is a victory for the entire Malian nation. Recalling the option for decentralization, the head of state also indicated that this option is expected to contribute to accomplishing the objectives for the well-being of our people.

(Yiad Ag Ghali), leader of the Tuareg delegation, paid tribute to the Malian people and General Moussa Traore for the tolerance and dialogue which prevailed. He stressed the head of state's wisdom, readiness, and determination to bring together all the children of the country for the task of nation building.

### Frenchman Shot, Killed in Paris-Dakar Race

AB1101202091 Paris AFP in English 2017 GMT  
11 Jan 91

[Excerpt] Gao, Mali, Jan 11 (AFP)—A Citroen truck driver in the Paris-Dakar rally was shot dead on Friday as he drove through an abandoned village controlled by the Malian Army, race officials said here.

Charles Cabannes, 34, was on his way here from Tillia in Niger when the shooting occurred, for reasons unknown, at the Tuareg village of In Kadaouane. Cabannes, a

Frenchman who was married with a child, was driving a backup lorry when shot. He was also one of the team participants in the event.

Race organiser, Gilbert Sabine said "we have lost a friend, but the race must go on." Sabine's own son Thierry, who founded the Paris-Dakar rally, was killed in a helicopter crash during the 1986 race. [passage omitted]

### Army Soldiers Blamed

AB1201154891 Paris AFP in English 1528 GMT  
12 Jan 91

[Excerpt] Gao, Mali, Jan 11 (AFP)—As the authorities opened an investigation into the shooting dead of a Citroen truck driver in the Paris-Dakar rally on Saturday, his co-pilot blamed army soldiers.

Frenchman Charles Cabane, 34, died on Friday in a hail of bullets at the Tuareg village of In Kadaoune on his way here from Tillia in Niger. Co-pilot Joel Guyomarch said: "To us they were soldiers."

"First I saw an armed man in some sort of military fatigues. He held out something like a piece of white paper. We did not ask ourselves too many questions. I said to Charles, 'drive' and Charles accelerated.

"When we reached them, I saw some blokes lying in ambush on the left and right and they opened fire in every direction.

Guyomarch saw six or seven men in a clump of scrub, some wearing caps. The truck careered on out of control as Cabane slumped dead and crashed into a wall. The copilot then drove on to the next checkpoint and told some Malian soldiers what happened.

Safety officer for the rally Roger Kalmanovitz announced that the Malian authorities had ordered an immediate inquiry and guaranteed security over the Gao-Timbuclu leg on Saturday. [passage omitted]

### Work Resumes Following General Strike

AB1101150591 Dakar PANA in English 1355 GMT  
11 Jan 91

[Text] Bamako, 11 Jan (PANA)—Normal activities resumed in Bamako, capital of Mali on Thursday, after a national general strike embarked on Tuesday and Wednesday by members of the National Union of Malian Workers (UNTM). Reports reaching PANA in Dakar on Friday said work had resumed in all parts of the country, while shops, roads, rail and air transport resumed operations. The workers had gone on the two-day strike to back up their demand for salary increase.

## Niger

### Saibou Stops in Chad Enroute to Saudi Arabia

AB0701171091 Niamey Domestic Service  
in French 1900 GMT 6 Jan 91

[Text] President Ali Saibou arrived in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, this afternoon at the start of a visit during which he will confer with Saudi authorities and inspect the 485-man Niger contingent on Saudi soil. He was welcomed by Prince Najib Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, governor of Mecca. After a private talk with his host, the president and his entourage were led to the Riyadh Congress Palace where they will be staying during the visit.

On his way to Saudi Arabia, General Saibou stopped over in Ndjamena and conferred with his Chadian counterpart, Idriss Deby. The talks touched essentially on bilateral cooperation. It should be noted that the head of state is being accompanied by Sani Bako, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Colonel Banyi Beidou, inspector general of the National Armed Forces; Lieutenant Colonel Coulibaly Oumarou, deputy chief of general staff of the National Armed Forces; Azouma Bazi Cisse, a member of parliament; and Abdou Garba, head of the president's office.

### Arrives in Riyadh

AB1401094591 Niamey Domestic Service  
in French 1900 GMT 8 Jan 91

[Text] The head of state, Ali Saibou, arrived this afternoon in Riyadh on a friendly visit to Saudi Arabia. Upon his arrival, General Ali Saibou was welcomed by Prince Salma Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, the governor of Riyadh. Soon after that, the head of state held a private meeting with King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud of Saudi Arabia. From Riyadh, Oumar Seydou files this report.

[Begin recording] [Kello] The two statesmen discussed at length bilateral relations, including the Gulf crisis, which, as you know, has necessitated the dispatch to Saudi Arabia of a 481-man Niger battalion to defend the holy place of Islam against Iraq's hegemony in the region. As the holy place of Islam is threatened, it is normal for Niger, with more than 90 percent of its population Muslim, to send a contingent of its Armed Forces there.

This is why Gen. Ali Saibou told the Saudi press that his presence in the holy land of Saudi Arabia is in testimony. I have made it a point, he said, to come here to express concretely to the custodians of the two (?holy mosques), King Fahd and the Saudi Government and people the testimony of our active and total solidarity in the face of unjust [words indistinct] and the great threat to the holy place. Gen. Ali Saibou then continued saying that we, the people of Niger, are profoundly attached to the [words indistinct].

[Saibou] This is to say that Niger fully understands and supports the clear-sighted measures taken by King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, custodian of the two holy mosques, to guarantee and preserve peace, security, and stability on the soil of Saudi Arabia and beyond in the Gulf Region. This is why in spite of its limited resources and despite the immensity of the problems it is currently experiencing, Niger has shown in concrete terms its solidarity with Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and the Muslims of the region by sending to the front a contingent of its National Armed Forces. We are happy and proud for having responded to the call of duty, brotherliness, and solidarity.

Of course, we are for a peaceful solution to the current Gulf crisis and will continue to work in this direction with all the people of goodwill. It is necessary to repeat and stress energetically that finding a peaceful solution to this crisis necessarily depends on the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Iraqi forces from Kuwait and the restoration of power to the legitimate authorities under the leadership of His Highness Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, the amir of Kuwait, in conformity with the provisions and resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference [OIC] and the UN Security Council.

[Kello] Concerning cooperation between Niger and Saudi Arabia, it is excellent. Gen. Ali Saibou made it a point to reassert and confirm that these relations enable their countries to work together within the OIC, the Nonaligned Movement, and the United Nations to defend the common interests of their peoples and to promote international peace and security. After Riyadh, President Ali Saibou and his delegation will visit Dahrhan to visit the Niger contingent. Later he will later go to Taef to meet with the amir of Kuwait, Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah. [end recording]

### Returns From Saudi Arabia

AB1401151691 Niamey Domestic Service  
in French 1900 GMT 10 Jan 91

[Text] The head of state, Brigadier General Ali Saibou, returned to Niamey this afternoon at the end of a five-day friendly and working to Saudi Arabia. Upon his return, the head of state was welcomed by Prime Minister Aliou Mahamidou and Colonel Toumba Boubacar, chief of General Staff of the National Armed Forces. General Ali Saibou was greeted by cabinet members, the diplomatic corps, and several other personalities. Listen to the statement made by the head of state:

[Begin Saibou recording] I have already had the opportunity to express the importance of the visit I have just paid to Saudi Arabia at a time when that region is experiencing a serious crisis. Niger, which sent a contingent of the National Armed Forces on 16 November 1990 to Saudi Arabia, expressed its active solidarity to King Fahd, custodian of the two holy mosques, and to the amir of Kuwait. It was also to renew the confidence

and the support of the Niger people to the symbol of this solidarity, namely Niger's First Intervention Battalion, that I made the trip.

I found the troops motivated; I found soldiers who are aware of the importance of their mission, soldiers who, as worthy sons of Niger, organized themselves with order and discipline to adapt themselves to the demands of their new environment. Our compatriots had been able to win the confidence and sympathy of their Saudi counterparts. Our people can rightly be proud of these children who have agreed to honor, far from their motherland, the national colors.

In spite of the current tension in the Gulf, I hope that wisdom and reason will finally triumph and [words indistinct] so that peace and international security are safeguarded in that region. Of course, I used the opportunity of this visit to discuss with King Fahd and the amir of Kuwait, in addition to issues connected with the Gulf crisis, relations of friendship between our countries. I also performed the lesser Hajj.

Finally, I would like to renew my thanks and my gratitude to His Majesty King Fahd and to the amir of Kuwait for the warm welcome and the generous hospitality given to me and my delegation, as well as for the preparedness and the openness which they demonstrated during our talks. [end recording]

### Libya Donates 375 Million CFA to Needy

AB0601160891 Niamey Domestic Service  
in French 1200 GMT 1 Jan 91

[Text] The Minister of Interior has the honor to inform the public that as part of the bonds of friendship and brotherhood that exist between Niger and Libya, the Libyan authorities donated 375 million CFA francs for the needy people of our country. This sum will be divided between the Provinces of Agadez, Diffa, Dosso, Maradi, Tahoua, Tillaberi, Zinder and the social service of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Women Promotion which will receive 2 million CFA francs.

### Nigeria

### Gulf War Not To Affect National Shipping Line

AB1601172091 Dakar PANA in English 1637 GMT  
16 Jan 91

[Text] Lagos, 16 Jan. (NAN/PANA)—A war in the Gulf will not affect the operations of the Nigerian National Shipping Line, a source close to the company said in Lagos Wednesday. The source told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that the line's vessels do not ply the Middle East and had not gone to the area since Iraq invaded Kuwait 2 August 1990. None of our vessels has gone to the Middle East or is scheduled to sail there now, the source added.



At the Lloyds Register regional office in Lagos, a source confirmed that no vessel from the national carrier had been to the Middle East since the crisis began. It said that all Lloyds offices in the Middle East had been closed and the expatriate staff have left the area.

### **Babangida on Policy To Supply Oil in Africa**

*AB1601171091 Dakar PANA in English 1632 GMT  
16 Jan 91*

[Text] Lagos, 16 Jan. (NAN/PANA)—Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida said in Lagos Wednesday that Nigeria had formulated a policy to assist needy African countries with oil supplies to mitigate the adverse effects of the Guw crisis on their domestic economies. Babangida made the statement when he received Lieutenant Colonel Jakaya Kikwete, a special envoy of President Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania. Kikwete is also Tanzania's minister of water, energy and minerals.

Babangida said that the government had anticipated the problems which the rise in oil prices would pose to some African states. He said that such help was in the true spirit of intra-African co-operation which Nigeria had continuously championed. African States, he said, must work together to keep up with developments in other parts of the world. He assured the envoy that Tanzania's request for assistance in oil supplies and technical cooperation between its national oil corporation and the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation would receive favourable consideration.

### **Balance of Payments Surplus Recorded Jan-Sep**

*AB1201073891 Dakar PANA in English 1750 GMT  
11 Jan 91*

[Text] Lagos, 11 Jan. (NAN/PANA)—Nigeria recorded a balance of payment surplus of 1.3 billion US dollars in the first three quarters of 1990, according to the Central Bank of Nigeria's report for September, 1990. The report, issued in Lagos Thursday, indicated that foreign exchange receipts during the period was 7.789 billion dollars while disbursements stood at 6.487 billion dollars. During the period, the West African country paid out 2.526 billion dollars to service its debt, a 77.8 per cent rise from the level in the corresponding period in 1989.

According to the report, foreign exchange receipts in September alone stood at 762 million dollars, a 1.9 per cent increase over the level in August while foreign exchange outpayments during the month amounted to 723.4 million dollars. The 7.789 billion dollar foreign exchange received between January and September, 1990 was an improvement of about 41.2 per cent over the 5.517 billion dollars recorded during corresponding period in 1989. The substantial increase was said to have come from oil export earnings which at 5.616 billion dollars, showed a 37.3 per cent increase over the level attained in the first nine months of 1989.

## **Senegal**

### **Discussion Continues on African Mediation in Gulf**

*AB0901224591 Dakar PANA in English 1446 GMT  
9 Jan 91*

[Text] Dakar, 9 Jan (PANA)—Discussion on the eventual African mediation in the Gulf crisis is continuing. Senegalese minister of culture and communication, Moustapha Ka, told newsmen in Dakar Wednesday. Addressing a news conference, Ka said contacts were going on among African leaders in order to know whether it is opportune to undertake a visit to Baghdad.

The heads of state of Mali, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo, were scheduled to undertake a peace mission to the Iraqi capital in a bid to help find a solution to the crisis.

President Abdou Diouf said in November that Senegal, which already had a 500-man contingent in Saudi Arabia, was prepared to send more troops to the region if the need arose. But the information minister did not indicate any imminent move to increase the numerical strength of the contingent which received President Diouf at its base in Saudi Arabia when he visited them.

### **Working Session With Zimbabwean Delegation Ends**

*AB1501184491 Dakar Domestic Service  
in French 2200 GMT 10 Jan 91*

[Excerpt] This afternoon visiting Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe visited Goree Island. In another development, the delegations, led by their foreign ministers, held a working session. Aita Koudjalo has the details.

[Koudjalo] First the delegations expressed their hope to see Iraq make a last minute effort and gesture that everybody has been waiting for, namely to declare its intention to leave Kuwait and to effectively leave. Other items on the agenda of this working session include the economic and political situation of Africa, its marginalization, and its heavy debt burden. According to Foreign Minister Seydina Oumar Sy, this situation can only be overcome through inter-African solidarity and South-South cooperation. Senegal and Zimbabwe have demonstrated their willingness to translate this cooperation into action. According to the minister, on the purely bilateral level the official delegations examined the work done by the experts in the commercial sector which resulted in a draft agreement to be signed tomorrow.

Zimbabwe and Senegal also want to develop in education and training through exchange programs. They want to twin their universities and faculties and exchange lecturers. Zimbabwe would like to send young students who want to study French to Senegal.

There is also the possibility of cooperation in culture and communications, and the delegations asserted their willingness to explore this possibility. In the field of culture,



Senegal informed Zimbabwe of the Goree memorial institute which, of course, was one of the topics on which President Mugabe spoke in his address last night. The Senegalese delegation suggested establishing a national committee of the memorial institute in Harare. Senegal also suggested that Zimbabwe participate in the forthcoming Dakar biennial show.

In the area of communications, the delegations expressed their desire to exchange radio and television programs along with exchanging workers' experience. Continuing their deliberations, they discussed the difficult situation the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY is experiencing and expressed their concern for the future of this instrument, created by African countries, which they run the risk of losing unless the member countries fully assume their responsibilities. [passage omitted]

### Sierra Leone

#### 200 Soldiers Leave for Saudi Arabia To Help

AB1601114091 Paris AFP in English 1111 GMT  
16 Jan 91

[Text] Freetown, Jan 16 (AFP)—Two hundred Sierra Leone soldiers, most of them medical and auxiliary personnel, left here Wednesday for Saudi Arabia aboard a Saudi transport plane to join a U.S.-led multinational force in the Gulf, Defense Ministry sources said. Armed Forces chief Major-General Mohamed Trawallie told contingent leader Major David Sesay at the airport to "work for peace" during their stay in the Gulf, the length of which was not known. Some 70 per cent of Sierra Leone's four million people are Muslim. The West African country is a member of the Islamic Conference and the Islamic Development Bank. Sierra Leone is the third West African country after Senegal and Niger to send troops to Gulf.

#### Kuwaiti-Financed Radio Said Near Bankruptcy

AB1701084191 Dakar PANA in French 1057 GMT  
7 Jan 91

[Text] Dakar, 7 Jan (PANA)—A Muslim radio set up about 30 km from Freetown and financed by Kuwait is on the brink of bankruptcy as a result of Iraq's occupation of Kuwait, according to information reaching PANA in Dakar today. According to the MUSLIM NEWS

AGENCY, an organization belonging to and run by the Kuwaiti Emirate, the radio previously received a quarterly allocation of \$1 million for operational and administrative expenses, including the salaries of 45 members of the radio team. Since August 1990, when Iraq invaded Kuwait, the radio has not received a cent, officials of the organization explained. The radio broadcasts to 11 Near East countries. It was bought four years ago from the Government of Sierra Leone, and its programs can be received in the United States on shortwave.

Meanwhile, according to the same source, the occupation of Kuwait by Iraq has created financial hardship for the 55 imams and other Muslim religious leaders in Sierra Leone who used to receive allowances or pensions from Kuwait. The Sierra Leone Muslim Council, which also receives money from Saudi Arabia, has, however, stated that it cannot in any way help the helpless Muslims.

#### ECOWAS Chief Leaves for Monrovia Talks

AB1201222291 Paris AFP in English 1450 GMT  
12 Jan 91

[Text] Freetown, Jan 12 (AFP)—Abass Bundu, executive secretary of the 16-nation Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), left here Saturday for Monrovia where Liberia's warring factions were scheduled to hold talks over the weekend.

Mr. Bundu, who has been leading ECOWAS' peace efforts since August, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE before boarding his military aircraft here that his organization "was on course" and that peace was "aready on the horizon."

He would not say if his visit was linked to the talks which were to be held Saturday between the three warring factions—the late president Samuel Doe's Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL), the rebel National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) and a rival guerrilla faction led by Prince Johnson.

It was not known if Charles Taylor's NPLF has sent representatives to Monrovia for the proposed talks which were to center on details of a ceasefire agreement signed by the factions last November in Mali.

Liberian radio monitored here said Mr. Bundu would meet with the AFL, Mr. Johnson's rebels, political parties, religious leaders and relief officials during his four-day visit.

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

18 January 1991

